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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में  
रखा जा सके

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a  
separate compilation

## भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii) PART II—Section 3—Sub-Section (ii)

राज्य सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांख्यिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं  
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministry of the Government of India  
(Other than the Ministries of Defence)

कामिक लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय  
(कामिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)  
नई दिल्ली, 18 मार्च, 1999

गया या किए गए अथवा उन्ही तथ्यों से  
उद्भूत कोई अन्य अपराध।

[संख्या 228/49/98-ए.वी.डी. II(i)]  
हरि सिंह, अवर सचिव

का.मा. 907.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस  
स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (अधिनियम संख्या 25/  
1946) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते  
हुए निम्नलिखित अपराधों को दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना  
द्वारा अन्वेषण किए जाने वाले अपराधों के रूप में निर्दिष्ट  
करती है, अर्थात् :—

## MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS

(Department of Personnel & Training)  
New Delhi, the 18th March, 1999

S.O. 907.—In exercise of the powers conferred  
by section 3 of the Delhi Special Police Establish-  
ment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Cen-  
tral Government hereby specifies the following  
offences as the offences which are to be investi-  
gated by the Delhi Special Police Establishment,  
namely :—

- (क) जम्मू तथा कश्मीर राज्य रणवीर दंड संहिता,  
संवत् 1989 की धारा 223/224 के  
तहत दंडनीय अपराध।
- (ख) उपर वर्णित एक अथवा अनेक अपराधों से संबं-  
धित अथवा संसक्त प्रत्यक्ष, दण्ड्य और पडयंत्र  
तथा वैसे ही संहिताओं के अनुक्रम में किया गया

- (a) Offences punishable under section  
223/224 of Jammu and Kashmir State  
Ranbir Penal Code Samvat, 1989; and

(b) Attempt, abetment and conspiracy in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offences mentioned above or any other offence or offences committed in the course of same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/49/98-AVD. II(i)]  
HARI SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 मार्च, 1999

का.आ. 908.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (अधिनियम सं. 25/1946) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए जम्मू तथा कश्मीर राज्य के सिविल सचिवालय गृह विभाग की दिनांक 25-01-1999 की अधिसूचना संख्या गृह-10/99-आई. एस. ए. ... द्वारा प्राप्त सहमति से दिनांक 16/17-10-1998 में पड़ने वाली रात्रि को कोट भलवाल उप-जेल, जम्मू में अभियोगाधीन तीन पाकिस्तानी कैदियों के भाग जाने के संबंध में पुलिस स्पेशल कनचक जम्मू में दर्ज प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट के संबंध में जम्मू तथा कश्मीर राज्य रणबीर दंड संहिता सम्वत् 1989 की धारा 223/224 के तहत दंडनीय अपराधों और ऊपर वर्णित अपराधों से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त प्रयत्न, दुष्प्रेरण और षड्यंत्र तथा ये ही संयोजन के अनुक्रम में किया गया अथवा किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किन्हीं अन्य अपराधों की अन्वेषण करने के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार संपूर्ण जम्मू तथा कश्मीर राज्य के संबंध में करती है।

[सं. 228/49/98-ए. बी.डी. II(ii)]

हरि सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th March, 1999

S.O. 908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government, with the consent of the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir vide Civil Secretariat Home Department Notification No. Home-10/99-ISA dated 25-1-1999, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Jammu & Kashmir for the investigation of offences punishable under section 223/224 of Jammu & Kashmir State Ranbir Penal Code Samvat 1989 of case FIR No. 198/98 of Police Station Kanachak, Jammu relating to the escape of three under trial Pak prisoners from Kot-Bhalwal Sub-Jail, Jammu in the intervening night of 16/17-10-1998 and attempt, abetment and conspiracy in relation to or in connection with the offences mentioned above

or any other offence or offences committed in the course of same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/49/98-AVD. II(ii)]  
HARI SINGH, Under Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय  
आर्थिक कार्य विभाग  
(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 19 मार्च, 1999

का. आ. 909.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) (ग) (i) के उपबंध, इंडियन बैंक पर, जहाँ तक आई बी यू इंटरनेशनल फाइनेंस लि. के बोर्ड में अध्यक्ष बैंक के अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक श्री टी. एस. राघवन की नियुक्ति का संबंध है, लागू नहीं होंगे।

[संख्या एफ-20/9/95-बी.ओ.-I]

के. के. मंगल, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
(Department of Economic Affairs)  
(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 19th March, 1999

S.O. 909.—In exercise of powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendations of Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (1)(c)(i) of section 10 of the said Act shall not apply to Indian Bank in so far as it relates to the appointment of Shri T. S. Raghavan, Chairman and Managing Director, Indian Bank as a Director on the Board of IBU International Finance Ltd.

[F. No. 20/9/95-B.O.I.]  
K. K. MANGAL, Under Secy.

(राजस्व विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 18 मार्च, 1999

का. आ. 910.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त पत्रित ने जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और नक्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन आदेश का. सं. 673/71/98-ए. ए. नं.-8 दिनांक 15-1-1999 को यह निर्देश जारी किया था कि श्री नफीस यूसुफ मुहम्मद अनसारी (1) मै. वैटिकोफ्टस इकसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन, कसरा नं. 37, दूसरी मंजिल, 10ए, निशातवाड़ा कराम लेन, मम्बई, (2) कसरा नं. 17, फाट पलोरा, फतवाड़ा भवन, 100, निशातवाड़ा कसलेन,

मुम्बई को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार, मुम्बई, में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे भविष्य में विदेशी मुद्रा के संरक्षण के प्रतिकूल कार्य करने से रोका जा सके।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर कमिश्नर आफ पुलिस, मुम्बई के समक्ष हाजिर हो।

[फा. सं. 673/74/98-सी. शु.-8]

प्रकाश चन्दरा, उप सचिव

(Department of Revenue)

## ORDER

New Delhi, the 18th March, 1999

S.O. 910.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange & Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued order F. No. 673/74/98-Cus. VIII dated 15-1-1999 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Nafis Ahmed Munney Khan Ansari, Address : i) M/s. Handicrafts Export Corporation, Room No. 37, 2nd Floor, 10A, Nishanpada Cross Lane, Mumbai; (ii) R/o Room No. 17, 1st Floor, Phoolwara Building, 10-A, Nishanpada Cross Lane, Mumbai be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Mumbai with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the conservation of foreign exchange;

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Mumbai within 7 days of the publication of this order in the official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/74/98-Cus. VIII]  
PRAKASH CHANDRA, Dy. Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 18 मार्च, 1999

का. आ. 911.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फा. सं. 673/77/98—सी. शु-8 दिनांक 25-1-1999 को यह निर्देश जारी किया था कि श्री मॉ. सोहब अरिफ तेजाबवाला, पार्टनर मै. सागुफता फॉरेक्स बियरो (i) 101 फ्ल्ट प्लोर, वेस्ट गार्डन व्यू, मेघराज मै. मार्ग मुम्बई, (ii) मै. सागुफता फॉरेक्स बियरो, 112, बापू खोटे स्ट्रीट, जम्बली मोहल्ला, मुम्बई-400003, को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार, मुम्बई में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे भविष्य में विदेशी मुद्रा के संरक्षण के प्रतिकूल कार्य करने से रोका जा सके।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके ;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर कमिश्नर आफ पुलिस, मुम्बई के समक्ष हाजिर हो।

[फा. सं. 673/77/98—सी. शु-8]

प्रकाश चन्दरा, उप सचिव

## ORDER

New Delhi, the 18th March, 1999

S.O. 911.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange & Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued order F. No. 673/77/98-Cus. VIII dated 25-1-1999 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Mohd. Shoeb Arif Tejabwala, Address : (i) 101, 1st Floor West Garden View, Meghraj Seth Marg, Mumbai; (ii) M/s. Sagufta's Forex Bureau, 112, Bapu Khote Street, Jambli Mohalla, Mumbai-400003 be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Mumbai with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the conservation of foreign exchange;

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has

absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed ;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Mumbai within 7 days of the publication of this order in the official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/77/98-Cus. VIII]  
PRAKASH CHANDRA, Dy. Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 18 मार्च, 1999

का. आ. 912.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फा. सं. 673/78/98-सी. शु-8 दिनांक 6-1-1999 को यह निदेश जारी किया था कि पारसमल लालचन्द जैन, (i) मै. कपूर ज्वेलर्स प्रा. लि. 13 इशाक मंजिल, भूतल, ममनवाड़ा रोड, मुम्बई-400003, (ii) निवासी 74, तोरना भवन, प्रथम तल, कमरा नं. 11, उमासखाड़ी, मुम्बई-400009 को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार, मुम्बई में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे भविष्य में विदेशी मुद्रा के संवर्धन के प्रतिकूल कार्य करने से रोका जा सके।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके ;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर कमिशनर ऑफ पुलिस, मुम्बई के समक्ष हाजिर हों।

[फा. सं. 673/78/98-सी. शु-8]  
प्रकाश चन्द्रा, उप सचिव

## ORDER

New Delhi, the 18th March, 1999

S.O. 912.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange & Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued order F. No. 673/78/98-Cus. VIII, dated 6-1-1999 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Parasmal Lalchand Jain, Address : (i) M/s. Kapoor Jewellers Pvt. Ltd., 13, Ishaq Manzil, Ground Floor, Memonwada Road, Mumbai-

400003; (ii) R/o 74, Torma Building, 1st Floor, Room No. 11, Umashkhadi Mumbai-400009 be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Mumbai with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of foreign exchange ;

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Mumbai within 7 days of the publication of this order in the official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/78/98-Cus. VIII]  
PRAKASH CHANDRA, Dy. Secy

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 18 मार्च, 1999

का. आ. 913.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फा. सं. 673/3/99—सी. शु-8 दिनांक 15-1-1999 को यह निदेश जारी किया था कि श्री भुशनाक रहमद शेख, (i) सी 303, अलअनवर, मिलाटनगर, अंधेरी (प.) मुम्बई-400058, (ii) शिराली मस्जिद गली, कारवरगली, शिराली, करनाटक को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार, मुम्बई में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे भविष्य में विदेशी मुद्रा के संवर्धन के प्रतिकूल कार्य करने से रोका जा सके।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके ;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति उक्त आदेश के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर कमिशनर ऑफ पुलिस मुम्बई के समक्ष हाजिर हों।

[फा. सं. 673/3/99—सी. शु.-8]  
प्रकाश चन्द्रा, उप सचिव

## ORDER

New Delhi, the 18th March, 1999

S.O. 913.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conser-



vention of Foreign Exchange & Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued order F. No. 673/3/99-Cus. VIII dated 15-1-1999 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Mushtaq Ahmed Shaikh, Address : (i) C-303, Al-Ansar, Millat Nagar, Andheri(W), Mumbai-400058; (ii) Shirali, Masjid Street, Karwargali, Shirali, Karnataka be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Mumbai with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of foreign exchange;

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Mumbai within 7 days of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/3/99-Cus. VIII]

PRAKASH CHANDRA, Dy. Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 18 मार्च, 1999

का. प्रा. 914.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फा. सं. 673/4/99—सी. शु.-8 दिनांक 29-1-1999 को यह निर्देश जारी किया था कि श्री अफजल सौदागर (i) कमरा नं. 12/13, हकीम हाऊस, दूसरी मंजिल, सामने कर्नाटक हाजी हाऊस, निशानपाडा रोड, मुम्बई-400009, (ii) मै. यू. के. पिकचरवाला एण्ड सन्ज, दुकान नं. 7, बनडर भवन, मुम्बई-400009 को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार, मुम्बई में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे भविष्य में विदेशी मुद्रा के संरक्षण के प्रतिकूल कार्य करने से रोका जा सके ;

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके ;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन

के 7 दिन के भीतर कमिशनर आफ पुलिस मुम्बई के समक्ष हाजिर हो ।

[फा. सं. 673/4/99—सी. शु. 8]

प्रकाश चन्द्रा, उप सचिव

## ORDER

New Delhi, the 18th March, 1999

S.O. 914.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange & Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued order F. No. 673/4/99-Cus. VIII dated 29-1-1999 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Afzal Saudagar, Address (i) Room No. 12/13, Hakim House, 2nd Floor, Opp. Karnatak Haji House, Nishanpada Road, Mumbai-400009; (ii) M/s. U.K. Picturewala & Sons, Shop No. 7, Bunder Building, Mumbai-400009 be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Mumbai with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the conservation of foreign exchange;

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Mumbai within 7 days of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/4/99-Cus. VIII]

PRAKASH CHANDRA, Dy. Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 18 मार्च, 1999

का. प्रा. 915.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फा. सं. 673/5/99—सी. शु.-8 दिनांक 29-1-1999 को यह निर्देश जारी किया था कि श्री साजीद अजमत वारसी, अल हमीदी मंजिल, दूसरी मंजिल, खड़कवाबा गली, डोंगरी, मुम्बई-400009 को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार, मुम्बई में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे भविष्य में विदेशी मुद्रा के संरक्षण के प्रतिकूल कार्य करने से रोका जा सके ;

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है

या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके ;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर कमिश्नर आफ पुलिस, मुम्बई के समक्ष हाजिर हों।

[फा. सं. 673/5/99-सी. शु. 8]

प्रकाश चन्दरा, उप सचिव

### ORDER

New Delhi, the 18th March, 1999

S.O. 915.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange & Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued order F. No. 673/5/99-Cus. VIII dated 29-1-1999 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Sajid Azmath Warsi, Address: A1-Hamidi Manzil, 2nd Floor, Khadak Bawa Gali, Dongri, Mumbai-400009 be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Mumbai with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the conservation of foreign exchange;

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Mumbai within 7 days of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/5/99-Cus. VIII]

PRAKASH CHANDRA, Dy. Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 22 मार्च, 1999

का.आ. 916-भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फा० सं० 673/6/99-सी० शु०-9 दिनांक 2-2-1999 को यह निर्देश जारी किया था कि श्री सुलेमान ताजुद्दीन पटेल, (i) मै० गलफ ऐंटर प्राईजिज, बंडर भवन, एम. बी. पी. रोड, सामने खोजा कबरस्थान, डोंगरी, मुम्बई, (ii) कमरा नं. 9, भतल, 107, कुम्बेकर गली, मुम्बई-400009, (iii) मै. गलफ ऐंटरप्राईजिज, वीच हैवन II, दुकान नं. 4, पाम ग्राव,

जह, मुम्बई, (iv) होटल यम यम जी-5, मुकुन्द नगर, मारोल पाइपलाइन, अंधेरी-कुरला रोड, अंधेरी (पच.), मुम्बई-400059 को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार, मुम्बई में अभिरक्षा से रखा जाए ताकि उसे भविष्य में विदेशी मुद्रा के प्रतिकूल कार्य करने से रोका जा सके।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके ;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर कमिश्नर आफ पुलिस, मुम्बई के समक्ष हाजिर हों।

[फा. सं. 673/6/99-सी. शु-8]

प्रकाश चन्दरा, उप सचिव

### ORDER

New Delhi, the 22nd March, 1999

S.O. 916.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange & Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued order F. No. 673/6/99-Cus. VIII dated 2-2-1999 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Sulman Tajuddin Patel, Address : (i) M/s. Gulf Enterprises, Bunder Building, SVP Road, Opp. Khoja Kabrastan, Dongri, Mumbai; (ii) Room No. 9, Ground Floor, 107, Kambekar Street, Mumbai-400009; (iii) M/s. Gulf Enterprises, Beach Heaven II, Shop No. 4, Palm Grove, Juhu, Mumbai; (iv) Hotel Zam Zam, G-5 Mukund Nagar, Marol Pipeline, Andheri-Kurla Road, Andheri (E), Mumbai-400059 be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Mumbai with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the conservation of foreign exchange;

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Mumbai within 7 days of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette.

[F.No. 673/6/99-Cus. VIII]

PRAKASH CHANDRA, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 22 मार्च, 1999

का. आ. 917.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फा. सं. 673/12/99-सी. शु-8 दिनांक 2-2-1999 को यह निदेश जारी किया था कि श्री मोहम्मद अकरम, (i) 306/6, गाफूर लेआऊट, पुटताहल्ली, बंगलौर-560078, (ii) 62/6, II मेन, 1 क्रॉस, हरे कृष्णा रोड, बंगलौर-560001, (iii) 23, 18 क्रॉस, 7 सेक्टर, एच. एम. आर. लेआऊट, बंगलौर-560078 को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार, बंगलौर में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे भविष्य में विदेशी मुद्रा के संरक्षण के प्रतिकूल कार्य करने में रोकता जा सके।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके ;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर कामिशनर आफ पुलिस, बंगलौर के समक्ष हाजिर हों।

[फा. सं. 673/11/99-सी. शु.-8]

प्रकाश चन्द्रा, उप सचिव

## ORDER

New Delhi, the 22nd March, 1999

S.O. 917.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange & Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued order F. No. 673/11/99-Cus. VIII dated 2-2-1999 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Mohd. Akram, Address : (i) 306/6, Gafoor Layout, Puttanahalli, Bangalore-560078; (ii) 62/6, II Main, 1st Cross, Hare Krishna Road, Bangalore-560001; (iii) 23, 18th Cross, 7th Sector, HSR Layout, Bangalore-560078 be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Bangalore with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the conservation of foreign exchange;

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Bangalore within 7 days of the publication of this order in the official Gazette.

[F.No. 673/11/99-Cus. VIII]

PRAKASH CHANDRA, Dy. Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 22 मार्च, 1999

का. आ. 918.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन आदेश फा. सं. 673/12/99-सी. शु-8 दिनांक 2-2-1999 को यह निदेश जारी किया था कि श्री मोहम्मद अरिफ (i) 386/6, गाफूर लेआऊट, पुटताहल्ली, बंगलौर-560078, (ii) 62/6, II मेन, 1 क्रॉस, हरे कृष्णा रोड, बंगलौर-560001, (iii) 23, 18 क्रॉस, 7 सेक्टर, एच. एम. आर. लेआऊट, बंगलौर-560078 को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार बंगलौर में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे भविष्य में विदेशी मुद्रा के संरक्षण के प्रतिकूल कार्य करने से रोकता जा सके।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके ;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर कामिशनर आफ पुलिस, बंगलौर के समक्ष हाजिर हो।

[फा. सं. 673/12/99-सी. शु.-8]

प्रकाश चन्द्रा, उप सचिव

## ORDER

New Delhi, the 22nd March, 1999

S.O. 918.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange & Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued order F. No. 673/12/99-Cus. VIII dated 2-2-1999 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Mohd. Arif, Address : (i) 306/6, Gafoor Layout, Puttanahalli, Bangalore-560078; (ii) 62/6, I

Main, 1st Cross, Hare Krishna Road, Bangalore-560001; (iii) 23, 18th Cross, 7th Sector, HSR Layout, Bangalore-560078 be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Bangalore with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the conservation of foreign exchange;

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Bangalore within 7 days of the publication of this order in the official Gazette.

[F.No. 673/12/99-Cus. VIII]

PRAKASH CHANDRA, Dy. Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 22 मार्च, 1999

का. आ. 919.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फा सं. 673/13/99-सी. शु. -8 दिनांक 2-2-1999 को यह निदेश जारी किया था कि श्री मोहम्मद असलम उर्फ सद्दयव उर्फ अनीज अल हाडी रफथ, (i) 306/6, गाफूर लेआउट, पुट्टनाहल्ली बंगलौर-560078, (ii) 62/6, II मेन, 1 क्रोस, हरे कृष्णा रोड, बंगलौर-560001, (iii) 23, 18 क्रोस, 7 सेक्टर, एच. एस. आर. लेआउट, बंगलौर-560078 को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार, बंगलौर में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे भविष्य में विदेशी मुद्रा के संरक्षण के प्रतिकूल कार्य करने से रोका जा सके।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिसमें उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके ;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर कमिश्नर आफ पुलिस, बंगलौर के समक्ष हाजिर हों।

[फा सं. 673/13/99-सी. शु. -8]

प्रकाश चन्द्रा, उप सचिव

## ORDER

New Delhi, the 22nd March, 1999

S.O. 919.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange & Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued order F. No. 673/13/99-Cus. VIII dated 2-2-1999 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Mohd. Aslam @ Sayeed @ Aneez Ul Hadi Rafath, Address : (i) 306/6, Gafoor Layout, Puttanahalli, Bangalore-560078; (ii) 62/6, II Main, 1st Cross, Hare Krishna Road, Bangalore-560001; (iii) 23, 18th Cross, 7th Sector, HSR Layout, Bangalore-560078 be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Bangalore with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the conservation of foreign exchange;

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Bangalore within 7 days of the publication of this order in the official Gazette.

[F.No. 673/13/99-Cus. VIII]

PRAKASH CHANDRA, Dy. Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 22 मार्च, 1999

का. आ. 920.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फा सं. 673/14/99-सी. शु. 8 दिनांक 2-2-1999 को यह निदेश जारी किया था कि श्री के. मरलीकृष्ण, (i) नं. 423, 18 क्रोस, 13 मेन, एम. सी. लेआउट, विजयनगर, बंगलौर-560040, (ii) मै. मारुथी टर्ज एण्ड ट्रेडिंग/मै. जेवमारुथी टर्ज एण्ड ट्रेडिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, नं. 306, 3 फ्लोर, मनी चैम्बर्स, नं. 6, के. एच. रोड, बंगलौर-560027, (iii) अगली-काटे रोड, फिश बाजार के पास, सागर शिर्मा-577401 (कर्नाटक) को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार, बंगलौर में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे भविष्य में विदेशी मुद्रा के संरक्षण के प्रतिकूल कार्य करने से रोका जा सके।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिसमें उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके ;

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिनों के भीतर कमिशनर आफ पुलिस, बंगलौर के समक्ष हाजिर हो।

[फा. सं. 673/14/99-मी. शु.-8]

प्रकाश चन्द्रा, उप सचिव

## ORDER

New Delhi, the 22nd March, 1999

S.O. 920.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange & Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued order F. No. 673/14/99-Cus. VIII dated 2-2-1999 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Muralikrishna, Address : (i) No. 423, 18th Cross, 13th Main, M.C. Layout, Vijayanagar, Bangalore-560040; (ii) M/s. Mruthi Tours & Travels/M/s. Jai Maruthi Tours and Travels Pvt. Ltd., No. 306, 3rd Floor, Money Chambers, No. 6, K. H. Road, Bangalore-560027; (iii) Aralikatte Road, Near Fish Market, Sagar, Shimoga-577401 (Karnataka) be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Bangalore with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the conservation of foreign exchange;

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Bangalore within 7 days of the publication of this order in the official Gazette.

[F.No. 673/14/99-Cus. VIII]

PRAKASH CHANDRA, Dy. Secy.

केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड

नई दिल्ली, 23 मार्च, 1999

का.शा. 921.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा पैरा (3) में नीचे उल्लिखित उद्यम को आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 2 उ के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 842 GI/99-2

की धारा 10(23छ) के प्रयोजनार्थ कर-निर्धारित वर्ष 1988-99, 1999-2000, और 2000-2001 के लिए अनुमोदन किया गया है।

2. उक्त अनुमोदन हम शर्त पर दिया गया है कि :

(i) उद्यम आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 2 उ के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 10(23छ) के उपबंधों के अनुरूप होगा और उनका अनुपालन करेगा ;

(ii) केन्द्र सरकार इस अनुमोदन को वापस ले लेगी यदि उद्यम :—

(क) मूल भूत सुविधा को जारी रखना बंद कर देता है, अथवा

(ख) खाता-बहियों को रखने में और आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 2 उ के उपनियम (7) द्वारा यथापेक्षित किसी लेखाकार द्वारा ऐसी बहियों की लेखा-परीक्षा कराने में असफल हो जाता है; अथवा

(ग) आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 2 उ के उपनियम (7) द्वारा यथापेक्षित लेखा-परीक्षा रिपोर्ट को प्रस्तुत करने में असफल हो जाता है।

3. दिनांक 19-12-95 के समझौता संख्या 842-52/95-1/एएस(बी) के अन्तर्गत आन्ध्र प्रदेश के राज्य में सेलुलर मोबाइल टेलीफोन सेवाएं प्रदान करने के प्रयोजनार्थ मैसर्स टाटा कम्यूनिकेशन्स लि., दसवीं मंजिल टावर-I, जीवन भारती, 124, कनाट सर्कस, नई दिल्ली-110001 एक अनुमोदन प्राप्त उद्यम है।

[अधिसूचना सं. : 10834/फा.सं. 205/63/98-आ.क.नि.ii]

मालती आर. श्रीधरन, अवसर सचिव

## CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

New Delhi, the 23rd March, 1999

S.O. 921.—It is notified for general information that enterprise, listed at para (3) below has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of section 10(23G) of the Income tax Act, 1961, read with rule 2E of the Income tax Rules, 1962, for the assessment years 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001.

2. The approval is subject to the condition that—

(i) the enterprise will conform to and comply with the provisions of section 10(23G) of the Income tax Act, 1961, read with rule 2E of the Income tax Rules, 1962;

(ii) the Central Government shall withdraw this approval if the enterprise :—

- (a) ceases to carry on infrastructure facility; or
- (b) fails to maintain books of account and get such accounts audited by an accountant as required by sub-rule (7) of rule 2E of the Income tax Rules, 1962; or
- (c) fails to furnish the audit report as required by sub-rule (7) of rule 2E of the Income tax Rules, 1962.

3. The enterprise approved is the project of provision of telecom services (Cellular) by M/s. Tata Communications Ltd., 10th Floor, Tower I, Jeevan Bharti, 124, Connaught Circus, New Delhi-110001 for Andhra Pradesh under the Agreement No. 842-52/95-1/AS(B) dated 19-12-95.

[Notification No. 10834/F. No. 205/63/98-ITA-II]  
MALATHI R. SRIDHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 मार्च, 1999

का.आ. 922 सर्व साधारण की सूचना के लिए यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 'मैसर्स आन्ध्रा बैंक हाउसिंग फाइनेंस लि.', प्रथम तल, यूनाइटेड इंडिया इन्व्हेस्टमेंट भवन, बगीच बाग, हैदराबाद-500029 को आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 36(i) (viii) के प्रयोजनार्थ कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1998-99 से 1999-2000 तक के लिए अनुमोदित किया गया है।

2. यह अनुमोदन हम शर्त पर दिया जाता है :—

- (i) कम्पनी का मुख्य उद्देश्य आवासीय उद्देश्यों के लिए मकानों का निर्माण करने अथवा उनकी खरीद करने के लिए दीर्घ-कालिक वित्त व्यवस्था करना है;
- (ii) कम्पनी आयकर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 139(1) के अन्तर्गत आय की विवरणी दायर करने की इसकी देय तारीख से पूर्व इस धारा के अधीन दावा की गई कटौती के विवरण सहित इसके लेखा-परीक्षित लाभ और हानि के खाते और अथरोप पत्र की एक प्रति प्रतिवर्ष प्रस्तुत करती है।
- (iii) अधिनियम के अनुसार यथा-अपेक्षित विशेष आरक्षण का सृजन और उनका अनुसरण किया जाता है; और
- (iv) आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 36(1) (viii) में निहित सभी अन्य शर्तें पूरी की जाती हैं।

[अधिसूचना सं. : 10835/फा. सं. 204/17/97-आयकर नि. II]

मालती शार, श्रीधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th March, 1999

S.O. 922.—It is notified for general information that M/s. Andhra Bank Housing Finance Limited, 1st Floor, United India Insurance Bldg., Basheerbagh, Hyderabad-500029 has been approved by the Central Government for the purposes of Section 36(1)(viii) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the assessment years 1998-99 & 1999-2000.

2. The approval is subject to the condition that :

- (i) the company has the main object to carrying on the business of providing long term finance for construction or purchase of houses for residential purposes;
- (ii) the company submits every year a copy of its audited profit and loss account and balance-sheet alongwith a statement of deduction claimed under this section before its due date for filing return of income under section 139(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.
- (iii) special reserve as required is created and maintained as per the Act; and
- (iv) all other conditions contained in section 36(1)(viii) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 are fulfilled.

[Notification No. 10835/F. No. 204/17/97-ITA.II]  
MALATHI R. SRIDHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 मार्च, 1999

का.आ. 923.—सामान्य सूचना के लिए यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार नीचे पैरा (3) में उल्लिखित उद्यम को आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 23 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 10(23छ) के प्रयोजनार्थ कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1998-99, 1999-2000 तथा 2000-2001 के लिए अनुमोदित करती है :—

2 यह अनुमोदन हम शर्त पर किया जाता है कि—

- (i) उद्यम आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 23 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा (23छ) के उपबंधों के अनुरूप होगा और उनका पालन करेगा।
- (ii) केन्द्र सरकार इस अनुमोदन को वापस ले लेगी, यदि उद्यम :
  - (क) अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधा को जारी रखना बंद कर देता है; अथवा
  - (ख) लेखा-वर्तियों का रखाव नहीं करता है तथा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 23 के उप-नियम (7) द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित ऐसे लेखों का किसी लेखाकार द्वारा लेखा परीक्षा नहीं करवाता है; अथवा
  - (ग) आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 23 के उपनियम (7) द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं करता है।

## 3. अनुमोदित उद्यमों की सूची निम्न अनुसार है :-

- (i) मैसर्स तनिर बावी पावर कम्पनी प्रा. लि., 25/1 भूतल, एस.के. आई. पी. हाउस, म्यूजिम रोड, बंगलूर-560025 की 220 एम. डब्ल्यू. नेप्था आधारित पावर प्रोजेक्ट एण्ड जेनरेशन ऑफ पावर तनिर बावी मंगलूर, कर्नाटक। (205/70/98-आई.टी. ए. -II)
- (ii) मैसर्स रिलायन्स यूटिलिटीज एंड पावर लि., तृतीय तल, मेकर चम्बर्स-IV, 222, नरीमन प्वाइंट, मुम्बई-400021 की 470 मैगावाट क्षमता की संयुक्त साइकिल कैपिटिव जेनरेशन पावर प्लांट (205/40/98-आई.टी. ए. II)
- (iii) मैसर्स फीनिक्स पावर डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लि., तृतीय तल, गोपाला टावर, 25, राजेन्द्रा प्लेस, नई दिल्ली की हरियाणा में जिला पानीपत में असम कला के निकट 25 मैगावाट नगल इंधन पर आधारित विद्युत परियोजना। (205/78/98-आई.टी. ए. -II)
- (iv) मैसर्स एयरील डीजेलिन्क इंडिया लि., सी-18, आंखला इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, फेस-II, नई दिल्ली-110020 की भारत सरकार दूरसंचार विभाग के लाइसेंस के अधीन उत्तर प्रदेश (पूर्वी), हरियाणा और राजस्थान के मंडलों में दूरसंचार (सेलुलर) सेवाएं। (205/21/98-आई.टी. ए. II)
- (v) मैसर्स रिलायन्स पोर्ट्स एंड टर्मिनल्स लि., कारपोरेट आफिस, तृतीय तल, मार्कर चम्बर्स, IV 222, नरीमन प्वाइंट मुम्बई-400021 का दिनांक 15-9-1998 के गुजरात मैरीटाइम बोर्ड के साथ करार के अन्तर्गत कैपिटिव पोर्ट के निर्माण लेइंग और उसके प्रयोग के लिए परियोजना। (205/48/98-आई.टी. ए. -II)
- (vi) मैसर्स जी. बी. के. इंडस्ट्रीज लि., कांहीनूर रोड नं. 1, बंजारा हिल्स हैदराबाद-500034 की जागुरुपाडु, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 235 मैगावाट का संयुक्त साइकिल आधारित विद्युत संयंत्र। (205/36/98-आई.टी. ए. II)
- (vii) मैसर्स एस्कोटेल मोबाइल कम्युनिकेशन्स लि. (एस्कोटेल) ए-36, मोहन काश्वापरिटिव इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, मथुरा रोड, नई दिल्ली-110044 की हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश (पश्चिमी) और केरल राज्यों में प्रचालनों हेतु भारत सरकार, दूरसंचार विभाग द्वारा स्वीकृत लाइसेंस के निष्पादन में दूरसंचार सेवाएं (सेलुलर)। (205/51/98-आई.टी. ए. -II)
- (viii) मैसर्स बाला पावर सप्लाई कम्पनी लि., बिरला ग्राम, नागदा-456331, मध्य प्रदेश की बीना,

म. प्र. की 578 मैगावाट की कोयल फायरड थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट। (205/75/99-आई.टी. ए.-II)

(ix) मैसर्स कर्नाटक पावर कारपोरेशन लि., शक्ति भवन नं. 82, रेस कोर्स रोड, बेंगलूर-560001 की आर. टी. पी. एस. में प्रत्येक 210 मैगावाट की 2 अनिक्स्ट यूनिटों के निर्माण हेतु परियोजना (205/7/98-आई.टी. ए. -II)

(x) मैसर्स एस्सार कंविजन लि., 17वीं मंजिल, एस्सार हाउस महर्षि केशव राव के. मार्ग, महालक्ष्मी, मुम्बई-400034 के दिनांक 7-11-97 के लाइसेंस सं. 17-15/95-बी. एस. I/पंजाब के तहत पंजाब सर्कल में दूरभाष सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए परियोजना। (205/42/98-आई.टी. ए.-II)

(xi) मैसर्स टाटा हाइड्रोजन इलेक्ट्रिक पावर सप्लाई कम्पनी लि., वी टाटा पावर कम्पनी लि., वी आन्ध्रा वेली पावर सप्लाई कं. लि. और टाटा इलेक्ट्रिक कम्पनीज वम्बई हाउस, होमी मोदी स्ट्रीट, मुम्बई-400001 की

(क) 2 x 120 मैगावाट क्षमता वाला जोजोबेरा पावर प्लांट तथा

(ख) 81.3 मैगावाट क्षमता वाला बेलगाव पावर प्लांट के लिए परियोजना। (205/30/98-आई.टी. ए. II)

(अधिसूचना सं. 10836/फा. म. 205/40/98 आई.टी. ए. -II)

मालधी आर. श्रीधरन, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th March, 1999

S.O. 923.—It is notified for general information that enterprise, listed at para (3) below has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of section 10(23G) of the Income tax Act, 1961, read with rule 2E of the Income tax Rules, 1962, for the assessment years 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001.

2. The approval is subject to the condition that—

(i) the enterprise will conform to and comply with the provisions of section 10(23G) of the Income tax Act, 1961, read with rule 2E of the Income tax Rules, 1962;

(ii) the Central Government shall withdraw this approval if the enterprise :—

(a) ceases to carry on infrastructure facility; or

(b) fails to maintain books of account and get such accounts audited by an

accountant as required by sub-rule (7) of rule 2E of the Income tax Rules, 1962; or

- (c) fails to furnish the audit report as required by sub-rule (7) of rule 2E of the Income tax Rules, 1962.

3. The list of enterprises approved are as under :

- (i) 220 MW Naphtha Based Power Project and Generation of Power at Tanir Bavi, Mangalore, Karnataka of M/s. Tanir Bavi Power Company Pvt. Ltd., 25/1, Ground Floor, SKIP House, Museum Road, Bangalore-560025, (205/70/98-ITA. II)
- (ii) Combined cycle captive co-generation Power Plant of 470 MW capacity of M/s. Reliance Utilities and Power Ltd., 3rd Floor, Maker Chambers IV, 222, Nariman Point, Mumbai-400021.. (205/40/98/ITA. II).
- (iii) 25 MW Liquid Fuel Based Power Project near Assam Kalan in Distt. Panipat in Haryana of M/s. Phoenix Power Development Corporation Ltd., 3rd Floor, Gopala Towers, 25, Rajendra Place, New Delhi, (205/78/98/ITA. II).
- (iv) Telecommunication (Cellular) Services in the circles of UP (East), Haryana and Rajasthan, under Licence with the Department of Telecommunication, Govt. of India of M/s. Aircel Digilink India Ltd., C-48, Okhla Indl. Area, Phase-II, New Delhi-110020 (205/21/98-ITA. II).
- (v) Project for construction/laying and use of Captive Port under agreement with Gujarat Maritime Board dated 15th September, 1998 of M/s. Reliance Ports and Terminals Ltd., Corporate Office, 3rd Floor, Marker Chambers, IV, 222, Nariman Point, Mumbai-400021. (205/48/98/ITA. II).
- (vi) 235 MW Combined Cycle Based Power Plant at Jagurupadu, Andhra Pradesh of M/s. GVK Industries

Ltd., Kohinoor Road No. 1, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad-500034,

(205/36/98/ITA. II).

- (vii) Telecommunication services (Cellular) in executing the licence granted by the Department of Telecommunication, Govt. of India, for operations in the State of Haryana, UP (west) and Kerala of M/s. Escotel Mobile Communications Ltd., ("Escotel") A-36, Mohan Cooperative Industrial Estate, Mathura Road, New Delhi-110044, (205/51/98/ITA. II).
- (viii) 578 MW Coal-fired Thermal Power Project at Bina, Madhya Pradesh of M/s. Bina Power Supply Company Ltd., Birla Gram, Nagda-456331, Madhya Pradesh, (205/75/99/ITA. II)
- (ix) For project of construction of two additional units of 210 MW each at RTPS of M/s. Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd., Shakthi Bhawan, No. 82, Race Course Road, Bangalore-560001, (205/7/98/ITA. II).
- (x) For the project for providing Telephone Services in Punjab Circle vide License No. 17-15/95-BSII/Punjab dated 7-11-97 of M/s. Essar Commivision Ltd., 17th Floor, Essar House, Maharishi Keshavrao Khadave Marg, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai-400034, (205/42/98/ITA. II).
- (xi) For the project (a) Jajobera Power Plant with 2×120 MW capacity, and (b) The Belgaon Power Plant with 81.3 MW capacity of M/s. Fata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Tata Power Company Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. and Tata Electric Companies, Bombay House, Homi Mody Street, Mumbai-400001, (205/30/98/ITA. II).

[Notification No. 10836/F. No. 205/40/98-ITA-II]  
MALATHI R. SRIDHARAN, Under Secy.

कार्यालय आयुक्त, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क

जयपुर, 17 मार्च, 1999

संख्या 1/99-केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क/जयपुर-प्रथम

का. आ. 924-.-केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क नियमावली, 1944 के नियम 5 के तहत मुझे प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा आयुक्त, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद एवं सीमा शुल्क राजस्थान-जयपुर द्वारा उक्त संदर्भ में जारी अधिसूचना के प्रतिस्थापन पर मैं बी.बी. शर्मा, आयुक्त, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद एवं सी. शुल्क जयपुर-प्रथम संलग्न अनुलग्नक में अधोलिखित कालम (3) में



उल्लेखित केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क के अधिकारियों को केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क नियमावली के तहत आयुक्त में निहित शक्तियों को जैसा कि कथित अनुलग्नक के कालम (1) में वर्णित है। कालम (4) में वर्णित शर्तों की सीमा सहित केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क आयुक्तालय जयपुर-प्रथम में उनके संबंधित क्षेत्राधिकार में प्रयोग हेतु प्राधिकृत करता है।

[सी. सं. IV (16) 10/निति/99/1956]

बी. बी. शर्मा, आयुक्त

अधिसूचना संख्या 1/99 केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क, जयपुर-प्रथम

(अनुलग्नक)

के. उ. श. नियमावली	प्रत्यायोजित शक्ति की प्रकृति	अधिकारी जिसे शक्ति प्रत्या- योजित की गई	सीमा
1	2	3	4
			विषय
केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क नियमावली 1944 के नियम 49(I) व परन्तुक (II)	विनिर्माता द्वारा उपभोग व विपणन के लिए अनुपयुक्त घोषित किये गये साल पर छूट के दावे की शक्ति	(क) अपर आयुक्त-50,000/- रु. तक का शुल्क तथा 1,00,000/- से अधिक नहीं। (ख) उपायुक्त-25,000 रु. से 50,000/- रु. (ग) सहायक आयुक्त 25,000/- रु. से कम।	(क) केन्द्रीय उत्पाद एवं सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड या आयुक्त द्वारा निर्धारित पद्धति की अनुपालनानुसार। (ख) माल का प्रभावी नष्टीकरण, जिसका नष्टीकरण किया जाना है, विनिर्दिष्ट प्रक्रिया द्वारा सुनिश्चित किया जाय ताकि उन्हें पुनः उस उपयोग में लाने से अनुपयुक्त किया जा सके जिस उद्देश्य के लिये उनका उत्पादन किया गया था। (ग) केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क नियमावली, 1944 के नियम 49(I) के परन्तुक II के तहत नष्टीकरण करने वाले अधिकारी द्वारा आरोपित अन्य कोई अतिरिक्त शर्तों की पूर्ति।

## OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL EXCISE

Jaipur, the 17th March, 1999

No. 1/99 CENTRAL EXCISE/JPR-I

S. O. 974.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under Rule 5 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, and in supersession of previous notification on the subject issued by the Commissioner of Central Excise & Customs Rajasthan Jaipur-I, B. B. Sharma, Commissioner of Central Excise & Customs Jaipur-I, hereby authorise the officers of Central Excise mentioned under column (3) of the Annexure hereby annexed to exercise the powers

vested in the Commissioner under the Rules mentioned in column (1) of the said Annexure and subject to the limitation specified under column (4) thereof, within their respective jurisdiction in the Commissionerate of Central Excise Jaipur-I. Jaipur.

[C.No. IV(16)10/Policy/99/1956]

E.B. Sharma, Commissioner

Annexure to Ntfn. No./99-CF-JPR-I

C.E. Rules	Nature of powers delegated	Officer to whom delegated	Limitations
1	2	3	4
49(1) proviso (II) of C.E. Rules 1944	Power to remit duty on goods claimed by the manufacturer as unfit for consumption or for marketing.	(a) Addl. Commissioner Exceeding duty of Rs. 50000 but not exceeding Rs. 100000 (b) Dy. Commissioner Rs. 25000 to Rs. 50000 (c) Asstt. Commissioner Below Rs. 25000.	Subject to (a) the procedure prescribed by the CBEC or Commissioner being followed, (b) Effective destruction of the goods must be ensured by specifying the process by which the goods are to be destroyed so that they are rendered completely incapable of being used for the purpose for which they were manufactured, and (c) Fulfilment of any addl. conditions imposed by the officer ordering destruction under the second proviso to rule 49(1) of the Central Excise Rules 1944.

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग )

(Banking Division)

नई दिल्ली, 18 मार्च, 1999

New Delhi, the 18th March, 1999

का.आ.925.—बैंकिंग विनियम अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की संस्तुति पर, एसद्दारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) (ग) (i) के उपबंध बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के मामले में, जहां तक इसका संबंध बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक श्री एम. राजगोपाल की कृषि वित्त निगम लिमिटेड, मुम्बई के बोर्ड में निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्ति से है, लागू नहीं होंगे।

S.O. 925.—In exercise of powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (1)(c)(i) of Section 10 of the said Act shall not apply to Bank of India in so far as it relates to the appointment of Shri S. Rajagopal, Chairman and Managing Director, Bank of India as a Director on the Board of Agricultural Finance Corporation Limited, Mumbai.

[फा. म. 20/3/94-बी. आ.-I]

के.के. मंगल, जवर सचिव

[F. No. 20/3/94-B.O.I.]

K. K. MANGAL, Under Secy.

कार्यालय-आयुक्त, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क

शुद्धि पत्र

जयपुर, 18 मार्च, 1999

का. आ. 926.—अधोहस्ताक्षर कर्ता द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना संख्या 1/96 दिनांक 29-1-96 के द्वारा केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क नियमावली, 1944 के नियम 57-एस (6) के अंतर्गत आयुक्त की शक्तियाँ अपर आयुक्त/उप आयुक्त/सहायक आयुक्त को प्रयोजित की गई थी और व्यापार सूचना संख्या 8/96 के०उ०शु० दिनांक 29-1-96 के अंतर्गत पद्धति निर्धारित की गई थी। अब केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क नियमावली, 1944 के नियम 57-एस की पुनर्रचना होने के फलस्वरूप पूर्व नियम 57-एस(6) अब नियम 57-एस(8) पुनर्नामित किया गया है। अतः अधिसूचना संख्या 1/96 के०उ०शु० व व्यापार सूचना संख्या 8/96 के के०उ०शु० में शब्दों व अंकों "नियम 57-एस(6)" के स्थान पर शब्द व अंक "नियम 57-एस(8)" पढ़ा जाये।

[पत्र क्रमांक चतुर्थ (16) 16/पालिसी/99/1993]

बी. बी. शर्मा, आयुक्त

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,  
CENTRAL EXCISE

CORRIGENDUM

Jaipur, the 18th March, 1999

S.O. 926.—The powers of Commissioner under Rule 57-S (6) of the Central Excise Rules, 1944 were delegated to Asstt. Commissioner/Dy. Commissioner/Addl. Commissioner as per Notification No. 1/96 dated 29-1-96 and the procedure was prescribed under Trade Notice No. 8/96-CE. dated 19-1-96. Now due to re-numbering of Rule 57-S of the Central Excise Rules 1944 the earlier Rule 57-S (6) now exists as Rule 57-S (8). Therefore in the Notification No. 1/96 CE and Trade notice No. 8/96 CE for the word and figures of "Rule 57-S (6)" the word and figures Rule 57-S (8) may be read.

[C. No. IV(16)/16/Policy/99/1993]

B. B. SHARMA, Commissioner

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय

(विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 17 मार्च, 1999

का. आ. 927.—मैसर्स सिल्वर ओक लेबोरेट्रीज प्रा. लि., बी-44, फेज-2, नोएडा 201305 (यू. पी.) को कांच की बोतलों, प्लास्टिक कम्पोनेन्ट्स, इत्यादि के आयात के लिए 30,79,388/- रु. (केवल तीस लाख उन्तासी हजार,

तीन सौ अठ्ठासी रुपए) के आयात के लिए आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी/ए/0015662 दिनांक 3-11-97 मंजूर किया गया था।

फर्म ने ऊपर उल्लिखित लाइसेंस की विनियम नियन्त्रण प्रति की दूसरी प्रति को जारी करने के लिए यह स्वीकार करते हुए और घोषणा करते हुए आवेदन किया है कि जारी किए गए उक्त लाइसेंस की विनियम प्रयोजन प्रति दिल्ली/मुम्बई (सीमाशुल्क सदन) के साथ पंजीकृत कराने और अंशतः उपयोग में लाने के बाद खो गई है/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। फर्म द्वारा आगे यह बताया गया है कि कुल राशि जिसके लिए लाइसेंस जारी किया गया था 30,79,388/- रु. है और कुल राशि जिसके लिए अब दूसरी प्रति अपेक्षित है, 26,71,462/- रु. (केवल छब्बीस लाख इकहत्तर हजार चार सौ बासठ रु. है) के शेष को पूरा करने के लिए है।

तदनुसार लाइसेंसधारी ने स्टाम्प पेपर पर एक हलफ-नामा प्रस्तुत किया है। मैं सन्तुष्ट हूँ कि आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी/ए/0015662 दिनांक 3-11-97 की मूल विनियम नियन्त्रण प्रति फर्म द्वारा खो गई है अथवा अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। महानिदेशक, विदेश व्यापार, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी सं. आ. 1060 (अ) दिनांक 31-12-93 के अन्तर्गत प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं सिल्वर ओक लेबोरेट्रीज प्रा. लि., नोएडा की जारी लाइसेंस सं. पी/ए/0015662 दिनांक 3-11-97 को एतद्द्वारा निरस्त किया जाता है।

उक्त लाइसेंस की विनियम नियन्त्रण प्रति की दूसरी प्रति पार्टी को अलग की जा रही है।

[सं० स्पे/373/एएम. 982 एस एल. 2196]

विनय कुमार, संयुक्त महानिदेशक विदेश व्यापार

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(Directorate General of Foreign Trade)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 17th March, 1999

S.O. 927.—M/s. Silver Oak Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., B-44, Phase-II, Noida-201305 (U.P.) were granted an Import license No. P/A/0015662 dated 3-11-1997 for Rs. 30,79,388 (Rs. Thirty lakh, seventy nine thousand, three hundred and eighty eight only) for import of Glass Bottles; Plastic components, etc.

The firm has applied for issue of Duplicate copy of Exchange Control copy of the above mentioned license affirming and declaring that exchange purpose copy of the above license issued to them has been lost/misplaced after having been registered with Delhi/Mumbai (Customs House) and utilized partly. It has been further stated by the firm that the total amount for which the license was issued is Rs. 30,79,388 and the total amount for which the duplicate is now required is to cover the balance of Rs. 26,71,462 (Rupees Twenty six lakh seventy one thousand four hundred sixty two only).

The licensee has accordingly filed an affidavit on stamped paper. I am satisfied that the original Exchange Control Copy of import license No. P/A/0015662 dated 3-11-1997 has been lost or misplaced by the firm. In exercise of the powers conferred on me under order S.O. 1060(P) dated 31-12-93 issued by DGFT, New Delhi, Exchange Control copy of

licence No. P/A/0015662 dated 3-11-1927 issued to M/s. Silver Oak Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Noida is hereby cancelled.

Duplicate Exchange Control Copy of the said license is being issued to the party separately.

[No. Spl/373/AM-98/SLS/2196]

VIJAY KUMAR, Jt. Director General of Foreign Trade

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय

(शिक्षा विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 11 मार्च, 1999

का.आ. 928.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के सरकारी प्रयोजना के लिए प्रयोग) नियम 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (शिक्षा विभाग) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों को जिनमें 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है : —

1. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
धर्मशाला छावनी,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश।
2. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
भारतीय नौ सेनापोत  
बालपुरा जामनगर,  
गुजरात- 361150
3. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
बनाड़ जोधपुर-342027
4. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
वायुसेना केन्द्र जैसलमेर  
(राजस्थान)
5. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, नं. 2  
जयपुर कैंट  
आर्मी एरिया,  
जयपुर-302012

[सं 11011-8/99-रा.भा.ए.]

निशेन्दु ओझा, निदेशक (राज.भा.)

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
(Deptt. of Education)

New Delhi, the 11th March, 1999

S.O. 928.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Languages (Use for purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 the Central Govt. hereby notifies of the following Kendriya Vidyalayas under the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Deptt. of Education) more than 80 per cent staff of which has working knowledge of Hindi :—

1. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Dharamshala Cantt.  
Himachal Pradesh.
2. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Indian Navy,  
Balsura Jam Nagar,  
Gujarat-361150.

3. Kendriya Vidyalayas No. 2,  
Jaipur Cantt.  
Bannar, Jodhpur-342007.

4. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Air Force Centre,  
Jaisalmer (Rajasthan).

5. Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2  
Jaipur Cantt.  
Army Area,  
Jaipur-382012

[No. 11011-8/99-O.L.U.]

NISHENDU OJHA, Director (O.L.)

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 12 मार्च, 1999

का. आ. 929.—केन्द्र सरकार ने भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में और हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार के परामर्श से इस अधिसूचना के जागी होने की तिथि से भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् के सदस्य के रूप में डा. एन. के. मरीन, प्राचार्य, इंदिरा गांधी मेडिकल कालेज शिमला, को नामांकित किया है।

इसलिए उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के उपबंध के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार, भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की दिनांक 9 जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना का. आ. संख्या 138 में अब एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, नामतः

उक्त अधिसूचना में “धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अंतर्गत नामित” शीर्षक के अंतर्गत क्रम संख्या 21 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या तथा प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएंगी, अर्थात् —

“21. डा. एन. के. मरीन,  
प्राचार्य,  
इंदिरा गांधी चिकित्सा कालेज,  
शिमला।”

[सं. बी. 11013/1/99-एम ई (यू जी)]  
एम. के. मिश्रा, डेस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 12th March, 1999

S.O. 929.—Whereas the Central Government in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956

(102 of 1956) and in consultation with the Government of Himachal Pradesh have nominated Dr. N. K. Sarin, Principal, Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla to be a member of the Medical Council of India with effect from issue of this notification;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health number S.O. 138, dated the 9th January, 1968, namely :—

In the said notification, under the heading 'nominated under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 3, for serial number 21 and the entries relating thereto the following serial number and entries shall be substituted, namely :—

"21, Dr. N. K. Sarin,  
Principal,  
Indira Gandhi Medical College,  
Shimla."

[No. V. 11013/1/99-ME(UG)]

S. K. MISHRA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 मार्च, 1999

क्र. आ. 930.—भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर मराठवाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय की संविदा ने 23 नवम्बर, 1998 में भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद के सदस्य के रूप में डा. पी. एम. जाधव, 153 नंदनवन, कालोनी, छावनी औरंगाबाद को निर्वाचित किया है ;

इसलिए उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार, तत्कालीन भारत सरकार के स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के दिनांक 9 जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना क्र. आ. संख्या 138 में एतद्वारा अब निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, नामतः—

उक्त अधिसूचना में "धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अन्तर्गत निर्वाचित" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत क्रम संख्या 23 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या तथा प्रविष्टियाँ रखी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

"23 डा. पी. एम. जाधव,  
153, नंदनवन, कालोनी,  
छावनी, औरंगाबाद।

842 GI/99—3

डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर  
मराठवाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय"

[संख्या बी. 11013/20/98-एम.ई. (यू. जी.)]

एम. के. मिश्रा, डेस्क अधिकारी

पारदर्शिकता :—मूल अधिसूचना दिनांक 9-1-1960 के क्र. आ. 138 के तहत भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित की गई थी।

New Delhi, the 15th March, 1999

S.O. 930.—Whereas in pursuance of the provisions of Clause (b) of Sub-Section (1) of Section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), Dr. P. M. Jadav, 153 Nandanvan Colony, Cantonment, Aurangabad has been elected by the Senate of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathawada University to be a member of Medical Council of India from 23rd November, 1998;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of Sub-Section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Govt. of India in the Ministry of Health number S.O. 138, dated the 9th January, 1960, namely :—

In the said notification, under the heading, 'Elected under Clause (b) of Sub-Section (1) of Section 3', for Serial No. 23 and the entries relating thereto, the following Sl. number and entries shall be substituted, namely :—

"23. Dr. P.M. Jadav,  
153, Nandanvan Colony,  
Cantonment,  
Aurangabad.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar  
Marathawada University".

[No. V. 11013/20/98-ME(UG)]

S. K. MISHRA, Desk Officer

Footnote :—The Principal notification was published in the Gazette of India, vide S.O. 138, dated 9-1-1960.

कृषि मंत्रालय

(कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 22 फरवरी, 1999

क्र. आ. 931.—केन्द्रीय सरकार राजभाषा, (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण में कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग (कृषि मंत्रालय) के अंतर्गत सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम नेशनल सीड्स कॉर्पोरेशन के

प्रधान "लियांगे कर्तव्य" नेशनल ग्रीन कान्सर्वेशन  
ऑफिस, 150, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट मन्चेस्वर, भुवनेश्वर  
(उड़ीसा)-751010 को त्रिविक 80% वर्गकारीकृत ने  
हिन्दी को कार्यसाधक जान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित  
करती है।

[सं० 3-15/93-हिन्दी नीति]

पी० डी० सुधाकर, संयुक्त सचिव

## MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture & Cooperation)

New Delhi, the 22nd February, 1999

S.O. 931.—In pursuance of the Sub-Rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the "Liaison Office, National Seeds Corporation Ltd., 150, Industrial Estate, Mancheswar, Bhubaneswar (Orissa)-751010" under the control of the National Seeds Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (Ministry of Agriculture), the 80 per cent staff whereof have acquired of the working knowledge of Hindi.

[No. 3-15/93-Hindi Neeti]

P. D. SUDHAKAR, Jt. Secy.

नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्रालय

(नागर विमानन विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 22 मार्च, 1999

का.आ. 932.—केन्द्र सरकार राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन  
प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1985 (1985 का 64) की धारा  
13 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों  
का प्रयोग करते हुए इस मंत्रालय की दिनांक 8-7-91 की  
समसंख्यक पूर्ण अधिसूचना में आंशिक संशोधन करते हुए  
एनडूआर यह घोषणा करती है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा

पूँजी की राशि 31-3-86 तक किए गए  
305 करोड़ की अनावर्ती व्यय राशि को केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा  
1-5-1986 को यथा स्थिति राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण  
को प्रदत्त प्रारंभ पूँजी के रूप में माना जाए। 305 करोड़  
रुपए की प्रारंभ पूँजी में से, 200 करोड़ रुपए की पूँजी  
को इक्विटी के रूप में तथा 105 करोड़ रुपए की पूँजी  
को ऋण के रूप में माना जाएगा यह ऋण नौवीं पंच-  
वर्षीय योजनावर्षी के प्रारंभ की तारीख से 10 वार्षिक  
किस्तों में देय योग्य होगा।

[संख्या जी. 20032/1/88-बी.बी.]

पी. एस. राधाकृष्ण, अवसर सचिव

## MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

### AND TOURISM

(Department of Civil Aviation)

New Delhi, the 22nd March, 1999

S.O. 932.—In partial modification of this Ministry's earlier Notification of even No. dated 8-7-91 and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 13 of the National Airports Authority Act, 1985 (64 of 1985) the Central Government hereby declares that the non-recurring expenditure amounting to Rs. 305 crores incurred by the Central Government upto 31-5-86 as the Capital Expenditure shall be treated as the Commencing Capital provided by the Central Government, to the National Airports Authority as on 1-5-1986. Out of the commencing Capital of Rs. 305 crores 200 crores would be treated as equity & Rs. 150 crores as loan. The loan would be payable on commencement of the Ninth Five Year Plan Period, in 10 annual instalments.

[No. G. 20032/1/88-VB]

P. S. RADHA KRISHNA, Under Secy.

राष्ट्र और भागरिक प्रति मंत्रालय

(उपशिक्षा सामने विभाग)

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 18 मार्च 1999

का.आ. 933.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 9 के उपनियम (1) के अंतर्गत में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एनडूआर द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए भारतीय मानकों सम्बन्धी मानक मूद्र के डिजाइन निर्धारित कर दिए गए हैं:—

अनुसूची

क्र. सं.	मानक मूद्र का डिजाइन	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	भारतीय मानक की सं.	श्रीर. वर्ष	लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)
1.	आईएस 3148	सरकवां काटमनसं	आईएस 3148: 1991		95-11-11
2.	आईएस 8776	5 लिटर तक की जलअभयता के द्रवित पैट्रोनियम गैस मिलिटर में प्रयोज्य वाक्च फिटिंग	आईएस 8776: 1988		95-12-27

3. आईएस 14268.

पूर्व प्रवर्धित कंकट के लिए प्रलेपित प्रतिबल  
सोजित अन्य किप्रॉसि सात प्लाई लड

आईएस 14268 : 1995

95-03-11

[संख्या के प्रवि/13 : 9]  
जे. वेकटरमन, अपर महानिदेशक

## MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

## BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 18th March, 1999

S.O. 933.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of Rule 9 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987 the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the Standard Marks, for the Indian Standards given in the Schedule :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Product	No. & year of the Indian Standard	Effective Date
1	2	3	4	5
1.	IS 3148	Slide Fasteners	IS 3148:1991	95-11-13
2.	IS 8776	Valve fitting for use with LPG Cylinders upto and including 5L water capacity	IS 8776:1988	95-12-27
3.	IS 14268	Uncoated stress relieved low relaxation 7 ply strand for prestressed concrete	IS 14268:1995	98-03-11

[No. CMD/13 : 9]

J. VENKATARAMAN, Addl. Director General

नई दिल्ली, 18 मार्च, 1999

का. भा. 934.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियमन 1988 के उपनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एल-धारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन माहसिलों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर लिए गए हैं:—

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	माहसिल संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	माहसिलधारी का नाम व पता	शीर्षक भारतीय मानक	भारतीय मानक सं. भाग/अनुभाग/वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	7109360	96/07	मार्फा इजी. प्रा. लि., प्लॉट नं. बी-43, बर्ड मत्तारा जिला	पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए गैर-प्लास्टिक पीवीसी पाइप	आईएस 04985 : 88
2.	7109784	98/07	उत्कर्ष इंडस्ट्रीज, एल/3, कामा मुनिसिपल इंड. एस्टेट, बालभट रोड, पीछे सिमरा धामिकुल, गोरगांव (प.) मुम्बई-400 063	पिटवा एयुमोनियम के बर्तन भाग 1	आईएस 01660 : 82 भाग 01
3.	7109663	96/07	जैनसन इंडस्ट्रीज, 225 मोनी इंड. एस्टेट, राम मंदिर रोड, गोरगांव (प.), मुम्बई	सॉलिंग रोज	आईएस 00371 : 79

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4.	7110042	96/07	प्रेरणा केबल्स प्रा. लि., प्लॉट नं. 22 डीआइसीसीओ धनानी इंड. एस्टेट, मणिपुर गांव, पी. ओ. जिला धाणे 401 608	यूरोपियन प्रवेश कार्यों के लिए यूएनसीनियम के धालक	आईएस 00398 : 76 भाग 02
5.	8151263	96/07	ह्यूमा इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, 960-61, चाहु शरीन स्ट्रीट, फराशखाना, दिल्ली 110 006	विद्युत् इस्तेरी	आईएस 00366 : 91
6.	8152568	96/07	मैक्स लाइफ इलेक्ट्रिकल्स ( इंडिया ) सी—44, राजधानी मार्केट, टैगोर गार्डन एक्सटेंशन, नई दिल्ली 110 027	घरेलू और समान विद्युत् साधनों की सुरक्षा भाग 2 विवरणात्मक प्रपेक्षाएं खंड 3 विद्युत् इस्तेरी	आईएस 00302 : 92 भाग 02 खंड 03
7.	8152669	96/07	सुषमा इंटरप्राइजेज, खसरा नं. 188/1 और 189, रोशनपुरा, समीप राव मान सिंह पब्लिक स्कूल, पयरावत रोड, नजफगढ़, दिल्ली 110 043	ब्रिज पेट्रोलियम गैसों के साथ प्रयुक्त घरेलू गैस बल्ब	आईएस 04246 : 92
8.	8151061	96/07	एस. जॉनप्लैक्स इंडस्ट्रीज, 10/119, कुंती मार्ग, पटेल गली, विश्वास नगर, शाहदरा, नई दिल्ली 110032	1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी बोल्टता के लिए पीवीसी रोधित केबल	आईएस 00694 : 90
9.	8151465	96/07	ह्यूमा इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, 960-61, चाहु शरीन स्ट्रीट, फराशखाना, दिल्ली 110006	घरेलू और समान विद्युत् साधनों की सुरक्षा भाग 2 विवरणात्मक प्रपेक्षाएं खंड 3 विद्युत् इस्तेरी	आईएस 00302 : 92 भाग 02 खंड 03
10.	8151667	96/07	ह्यूमा इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, 960 : 61, चाहु शरीन स्ट्रीट, फराशखाना, दिल्ली 110006	पानी गरमाने के ब्र्याक हीटिंग	आईएस 00368 : 92
11.	8151768	96/07	ह्यूमा इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, 960-61, चाहुशरीन स्ट्रीट, फराशखाना, दिल्ली 110 006	घरेलू और समान विद्युत् साधनों की सुरक्षा भाग 2 विवरणात्मक प्रपेक्षाएं खंड 1	आईएस 00302 : 92 भाग 02
12.	9116973	96/07	हिन्दुस्तान इंजीनियरिंग इंटरप्राइजेज, 13, आई डी सी, कुंजपुरा रोड, करनाम (हरियाणा) 132 001	निमज्जनीय पम्पसेटों की विशिष्टि	आईएस 08034 : 89
13.	9117369	96/07	पुष्पराज सीमेंट (प्रा) लि., 85, सैक्टर 27-28 ए, दिल्ली रोड, हिसार ( हरियाणा )	43 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	आईएस 08112 : 89
14.	9117167	96/07	पिम्पोनियर पेस्टोसाइडस प्रा. लि., 115, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जिला सोलन (हिमाचल प्रदेश)	मोनोकोटोकोस एसएस	आईएस 08074 : 90
15.	9117268	96/07	पिम्पोनियर प्राइवेट लि., 5 किमी स्टेशन, दिपल बेरी रोड, जिला रोहतक साँपला (हरियाणा)	इंडोसल्फान पायसनीय संग्रहण	आईएस 04323 : 89
16.	5065053	96/07	इलेक्ट्रोलाइट ( लैम्स ) इंडस्ट्रीज, 29/2, अरविन्दा पल्ली, कण्ठाधार ( समीप बूसरी मस्जिद ), पी. ओ. इछापुर नवाबगंज, जिला 24 परगना ( उ. ) पश्चिम बंगाल	टंगस्टन तंतु के सामान्य सेवा बिजली के लैम्प	आईएस 00418 : 78
17.	5065457	96/07	हनुमान सीमेंट लि., ए-25 कन्यापुर इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, कन्यापुर लिफ रोड, आसनसोल, पश्चिम बंगाल 713 304	पोर्टलैंड स्लेज सीमेंट	आईएस 00465 : 89



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
18.	5064152	98/07	इंडियन वास्तु इंटरनेशनल सी. आई. टी. रोड, नेताजी नगर, हादड़ा 711 108	जलकल अभियंताओं के लिए स्लूस वास्तु (साइज 50 मिमी. से 300 मिमी. तक)	आईएस 00280 : 84
19.	5064354	96/07	ग्रॉसिस इरीगेशन इन्फर्मेस क. लि., 22 बी रामचन्द्र दे स्ट्रीट, साउथ जगावल, 24 परगना (ब.)	मिचआई लैंड के छिड़काव यंत्र के लिये पालीइथलीन पाइप	आईएस 14151 : 94 भाग 01
20.	5064960	96/07	भार. डी. बी. टेकस्टाइल लि., (विक्टोरिया जूट वर्क्स) पी. ओ. लेलेनोपाड़ा, जिला हुगली, पश्चिम बंगाल 712 125	खाद्यान्न पैक करने के लिए पट्टन के बोरे- 50 किग्रा.	आईएस 12650 : 89
21.	5064556	98/07	विडला जूट एंड हंड. लि., रफाई : सूरु जूट मिल (102, नकलदंगा मेन रोड, कलकत्ता 700054	खाद्यान्न पैक करने के लिए	आईएस 12650 : 89
22.	5064657	98/07	गजानन स्टील्स लिमिटेड, एन एस सी बॉस रोड, गांव बांधपुर पी. ओ. मलान्चा, 24 परगना (ब.) प. बंगाल 743 353	पट्टा कमवेयरों के लिये आईडलरों हेतु इस्पात के पाइप	आईएस 09295 : 83
23.	5064758	98/07	गजानन स्टील्स लिमिटेड एन एस सी बॉस रोड, गांव बांधपुर, पी. ओ. मलान्चा, 24 परगना (ब.) पश्चिम बंगाल 743 353	मुहु इस्पात की नालियां नलिकादार साम- ग्रियां तथा पिटिया इस्पात की ग्रय फिटिंग	आईएस 01239 : 90 भाग 01
24.	5065154	98/07	लिंगलास्ट पाइप्स (इंडिया) प्रा. लि., गांव जगन्नाथपुर, पी. ओ. बामुनारि, बाया रिहरा जगन्नाथपुर (प. ब.) 712 248	पेयजल आपूर्ति हेतु सीबरोजित पीपीसी फिटिंग की विशिष्ट भाग 2 मॉडल हेतु विशिष्ट अपेक्षाएं	आईएस 10124 : 88 भाग 02
25.	5065659	96/07	ग्रॉसिस इरीगेशन इन्फर्मेस क. लि., 22 बी रामचन्द्र दे स्ट्रीट, साउथ जगावल, 24 परगना (ब.)	मिचआई लैंड के छिड़काव यंत्र के लिये पालीइथलीन के पाइप भाग 02 कपलर	आईएस 14151 : 94 भाग 02
26.	5065558	96/07	श्री गानधिणी पाइप्स मैनेज. क. 6, बिनानग रोड, कोस्सीपोर, कलकत्ता 700002	मिचआई लैंड के छिड़काव यंत्र के लिये पालीइथलीन के पाइप भाग 01 पाइप	आईएस 14151 : 94 भाग 01
27.	5064253	98/07	मिहीजम वनस्पति लि., पी. ओ. मिहीजम, जिला ब्रह्मका, हुमना, बिहार	वनस्पति	आईएस 10633 : 86
28.	5064859	96/07	बिहार कंडक्टर्स, डी—11, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, पटना 800013	शिरोपरि प्रेषण कार्य के लिये एल्युमीनियम के खालक]	आईएस 00398 : 76 भाग 02
29.	5064455	98/07	भारत वेगन एंड ड्रॉ. क. बेला यूनिट, इंड. एस्टेट, बेला, मुजफ्फरपुर 842 001	प्रत्यक्ष द्रवणीय गैसों के लिए 5-लिटर से अधिक जलक्षमता वाली बेल्जित प्रत्य काबेल इस्पात के कनेक्टिंग	आईएस 03196 : 92 भाग 01
30.	7109529	98/07	बोथारा एग्री इन्फर्मेस कॉन्स्ट. बी—10, एसआईसीसी, अहमदाबाद 414 111	पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिये गैर-प्लास्टिक पीपीसी पाइप	आईएस 04985 : 88
31.	7109057	98/07	तुलसी एक्सट्रैक्शन लि., एन—99, एसआईसीसी एरिया, जलगांव 524 003	पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए गैर-प्लास्टिक पीपीसी पाइप	आईएस 04985 : 88
32.	7110648	96/07	इंडियन हीम पाइप क. लि. पीछे रेलवे स्टेशन, सिल्क मिल कार्वाली, पी. बी. नं. 60, घोरंगाबाद	पूर्वकलित कंक्रीट पाइप (प्रचलन सहित घोर रहित)	आईएस 00458 : 88

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	7110345	96/07	जय इंडस्ट्रियल कॉर्पोरेशन नं. 39, कैम्पटी रोड, समीप पोल नर्दा, नागपुर 440 026	पूर्व क्लिप्त ककोट पाइप ( प्रचलन सहित और शिप )	आईएस 00458 : 88
34.	9116771	96/07	शार्प कार्बन ( इंडिया ) प्रा. लि., 7/153, स्वल्प नगर, कामपुर	हाथ से लिखाई के लिए कार्बन पेपर	आईएस 03450 : 91
35.	9116872	96/07	शार्प कार्बन ( इंडिया ) प्रा. लि., 7/153, स्वल्प नगर, कामपुर	टाइपराइटर्स के लिए कार्बन कागज	आईएस 01551 : 91
36.	5065255	96/07	भारत बेगन एण्ड इजी. कं., बेला यूनिट, इंड. एस्टेट, बेला, मुजफ्फरपुर 842 001	हथकरघे से बनी घबघोयी अनिर्जमित सूती गॉज	आईएस 00758 : 83
37.	5065356	96/07	भारत बेगन एण्ड इजी. कं., बेला यूनिट, इंड. एस्टेट, बेला, मुजफ्फरपुर 842 001	हथकरघे का सूती निर्जमित पट्टी कापड़ा	आईएस 00863 : 88
38.	7109461	96/07	न्यायदत्त मेटल्स एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग लि., एम-1, मजी. एमआईडीसी कंदावली गांव, जिला धार	पानी गैस और मलमूल के लिये शिष्ट क्लिष्ट इस्पात पाइप	आईएस 03589 : 91
39.	7110214	96/07	गलाडा पावर एण्ड टेक्निकल प्रोसेसिंग लि., नर्वेन. 319, पीछे आईएसपीएन इंडस्ट्रीज लि., गांव खडोली, मिलायम्मा ( यू. टी. ) 396 230	शिरोपरि प्रेषण कार्यों के लिए एल्युमीनियम के चालक भाग 4 एल्युमीनियम मिश्र- धातु लड़दार चालक एल्यु. मैगनी- शियम मिश्रित टाइप	आईएस 00398 : 76 भाग 04
40.	7110547	96/07	जलधारा पम्प लि., 22-23-24 जीआईडीसी इंड. एस्टेट, विमनगर, मेहसाणा 384 335	निमज्जन मोटरों के वाइडिंग तार	आईएस 08783 : 78
41.	7110446	96/07	प्रगति पम्प 22-26 निमेश एस्टेट, समीप अमर एस्टेट सम्मुख फोर्ग एंड इस्पात, नारीदा रोड,	निमज्जनीय पंपों की बिजली	आईएस 08034 : 89
42.	7109562	96/07	श्री सतानाम इलेक्ट्रिकल इंडस्ट्रीज, सी-1-बी 50/3 जीआईडीसी इंड. एस्टेट, नावियाड़ जिला खेड़ा 387001	घरेलू और समान कार्यों के लिये स्विच	आईएस 03854 : 88
43.	7110143	96/07	पावर केबल्स एण्ड कंडक्टर, बड़ोदा साबली रोड, सम्मुख मुकुट नगर मंदिर, मंजुसर, साबली तालुक, बड़ोदा जिला	शिरोपरि प्रेषण कार्यों के लिए एल्युमीनियम के चालक भाग 4 एल्युमीनियम के लड़दार चालक एल्यु. मैगनी. सिल. टाइप	आईएस 00398 : 76 भाग 04
44.	7109865	96/07	मखार सीमेंट प्रा. लि., समीप 66 कैबी जीआईसी सब स्टेशन, गांव शापर, तालुक कोटडा सांगली, जिला राजकोट ( गुजरात )	43 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	आईएस 08112 : 89
45.	8151364	96/07	लेज़ेण्ड दि हाउस ऑफ़ केबल्स, 8/39, शाहदेव गली, विश्वास नगर, शाहदरा, दिल्ली 110032	1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए पीवीसी रोधित केबल	आईएस 00694 : 90
46.	8148981	96/07	स्वास्तिक पेस्टसाइड्स एंड केमिकल्स, भीपा रोड, मुजफ्फरनगर 251 001	मोनोक्रोटोफॉस एसएस	आईएस 08074 : 90

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
47.	7111347	96/07	हनुमान सीमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड नं. 1, ड्राइव इन टेम्पलेट्स, पीछे ड्राइव इन सिनेमा, बलसेज रोड, ग्रहमदाबाद-380 054	43 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	आईएस 08112 : 89
48.	7111145	96/07	वृन्दावन इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, धीरोजी रोड, समीप रेलवे क्रासिंग, सबलपुर, जूनागढ़-362037	लघु अंतराल प्रेषण परिशुद्धता रोलर जंजीर तथा जंजीर युक्त पहिये	आईएस 02403 : 91
49.	7110850	96/07	जलधारा पम्पस लि., 22-23-24 जी/प्राइवेट/सी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, बिसमगर, मेहसाणा-384 335	निमज्जनीय पंपों की विभिन्न	आईएस 08034 : 89
50.	7111852	96/07	कान्तिलाल चुनोलाल एण्ड संम एम्पलायमेंट ( प्रा., लि., 3, जवाहर रोड, पी. बी. नं. 4, उद्योगनगर, उधना जिला सूरत 394 210	घरेलू और समान विद्युत साधनों की सुरक्षा भाग 2 विवरण- त्मक अपेक्षाएं खंड 3 विद्युत इस्तरी	आईएस 00302 : 92 भाग 02 खंड 03
51.	7111246	96/07	सम्राट स/मेंट एण्ड केमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज, सम्मुख भाकडी पट्टा, गांव धरदोई एनएस नं. 8, तालुक कोटडा मांगवी, राजकोट ( गुजरात )	43 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	आईएस 08112 : 89
52.	8156473	96/07	बलार मार्किटिंग प्रा. लि., 2/62, भीम गल्ली, विश्वास नगर, शाहबरा दिल्ली-110032	1100 बोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी बोल्टता के लिये पीवीसी रोधन केबल	आईएस 00694 : 90
53.	8152366	96/07	विश्या इंडस्ट्रीज, डब्ल्यूजेड 350 ए, नांगल राय, नई दिल्ली 110 046	पानी गरमाने के डबाऊ हीटर	आईएस 00368 : 92
54.	8154774	96/07	मिनी इलेक्ट्रिकल इंडस्ट्रीज ( इंडिया ) 3397 ए, महेन्द्रो पार्क, रानो बाग दिल्ली 11034	घरेलू और समान विद्युत साधनों की सुरक्षा भाग 2 विवरणात्मक अपेक्षाएं खंड 3 विद्युत इस्तरी	आईएस 00302 : 92 भाग 02 खंड 03
55.		96/07	104/1, सर्कुलर रोड, शाहबरा, दिल्ली-110 032	1100 बोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी बोल्टता के लिए पीवीसी रोधन केबल	आईएस 00694 : 90
56.	8153570	96/07	अशोक इंटरप्राइसेज 47, प्रताप नगर, पटपड़गंज, मयूर बिहार, फेस-I दिल्ली-110 091	नोदक टाइप ए. सी. संवानन पंखें	आईएस 02312 : 67
57.	8152072	96/07	रैक्सोना इंडस्ट्रीज, डी-3/सी गल्ली धर्मशाला वाली, शंकरपुर एक्सटेंशन, दिल्ली-110 092	विद्युत इस्तरी	आईएस 00366 : 91

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
58.	8153469	96/07	नलवार केबल्स, एफ० 16, फेस 1, ओखला इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, दिल्ली-110020	पीवीसी रोधित (भारी इयूटी) बिजली की केबल भाग-1 1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी बोल्टता के लिए	आईएस 01554 : 88 भाग 01
59.	8154673	96/07	भारती इलैक्ट्रिकल्स 2824/5 भगत सिंह स्ट्रीट, चूना मंडी, पहाड़ गंज, नई दिल्ली-110055	घरेलू और समान विद्युत साधनों की सुरक्षा भाग-2 विवरणात्मक अपेक्षाएं खंड-1	आईएस 00302 : 92 भाग 02 खंड 01
60.	8155372	96/07	बाबला इलैक्ट्रिकल्स इंडस्ट्रीज, बी-3/24, मांडल टाउन, दिल्ली-110009.	घरेलू और समान विद्युत साधनों की सुरक्षा भाग-2 विवरणात्मक अपेक्षाएं खंड-1	आईएस 00302 : 92 भाग 02 खंड 01
61.	8152467	96/07	विजया इंडस्ट्रीज, डब्ल्यूजेड-350 ए, नांगल राय, नई दिल्ली-110046	घरेलू सानातन और विद्युत साधनों की सुरक्षा भाग-2 विवरणा- त्मक अपेक्षाएं खंड-1	आईएस 00302 : 92 भाग 02 खंड 01
62.	8153368	96/07	ह्यूमा इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, 960-61 आह शरीन स्ट्रीट, फराशखाना, दिल्ली-110006	खनिज भरे खोलदार तापन एली- मेंट	आईएस 04159 : 83
63.	8151182	96/07	काजल इलैक्ट्रिकल्स सी-106, नारायणा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, फेस 1, नई दिल्ली-110028	विद्युत इस्तरि	आईएस 00366 : 91
64.	8151566	96/07	काजल इलैक्ट्रिकल्स सी-106, नारायणा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, फेस 1, नई दिल्ली-110028	घरेलू और समान विद्युत साधनों की सुरक्षा भाग-2 विवरणा- त्मक अपेक्षाएं खंड-3 विद्युत इस्तरि	आईएस 00302 : 92 भाग 02 खंड 03
65.	8151970	96/07	कास इलैक्ट्रिकल्स (इंडिया) रजि. 9/37 शालीमार इंड. एरिया, गली नं. 2, हैदरपुर मेन रोड, दिल्ली-110052	विद्युत इस्तरि	आईएस 00366 : 91
66.	8152063	96/07	कास इलैक्ट्रिकल्स (इंडिया) रजि. 9/37 शालीमार इंड. एरिया, गली नं. 2, हैदरपुर मेन रोड, दिल्ली-110052	घरेलू और समान विद्युत साधनों की सुरक्षा भाग-2 विवरणा- त्मक अपेक्षाएं खंड-3 विद्युत इस्तरि	आईएस 00302 : 92 भाग 02 खंड 03
67.	8153065	96/07	रैक्सोना इंडस्ट्रीज, डी-3/सी, गली धर्मशाला वाली, शकरपुर एक्सटेंशन, दिल्ली-110092	घरेलू और समान विद्युत साधनों की सुरक्षा भाग-2 विवरणा- त्मक अपेक्षाएं खंड-3 विद्युत इस्तरि	आईएस 00302 : 92 भाग 02 खंड 03
68.	8153166	96/07	रैक्सोना इंडस्ट्रीज, डी-3/सी, गली धर्मशाला वाली, शकरपुर एक्सटेंशन दिल्ली-110092	पानी गरमाने के डबाऊ हीटर	आईएस 00368 : 92

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
69.	8153267	96/07	रेक्सोना इंडस्ट्रीज, डी-3/सी, गली धर्मशाला वाली, शकरपुर एक्सटेंशन दिल्ली-110092	घरेलू और समान विद्युत साधनों की सुरक्षा भाग-2 विवरणा- त्मक अपेक्षाएं खंड-1	आईएस 00302 : 92 भाग 02 खंड 01
70.	8154168	96/07	तलवार केबल्स, एफ-16, फेस-1, श्रोखला इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, दिल्ली-110020	1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए पीपीसी रोधित केबल	आईएस 00694 : 90
71.	8155069	96/07	वर्धमान होम एप्लायंसेस प्रा. लि., 26, बादली इंड. एरिया, फेस-2, दिल्ली-110041	पानी गरमाने के डबाऊ हीटर	आईएस 00368 : 92
72.	8155070	96/07	वर्धमान होम एप्लायंसेस प्रा. लि., 26, बादली इंड. एरिया, फेस 2, दिल्ली-110041	घरेलू और समान विद्युत साधनों की सुरक्षा भाग-2 विवरणा- त्मक	आईएस 00302 : 92 भाग 02 खंड 01
73.	9117672	96/07	रोडफ्लैड थर्मोनिक्स लिमिटेड, सी-6 यूपीएमआईडीपी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, नन्दगांव रोड, कोसीकला जिला मथुरा-281403	हस्त्यधातु आर्क वेल्डिंग के लिए आयुक्त कार्बन और कार्बन मैंगनीज उष्पात इलेक्ट्रोड	आईएस 00814 : 91
74.	9117975	96/07	आरएनएल प्रोफाइल्स लि., बी-2, गवर्न. इंड. एस्टेट, नालकटोरा रोड, लखनऊ-5	वांछित रंग के गूँक डिस्टेंपर	आईएस 00427 : 65
75.	9116670	96/07	हावैल्स इंडिया लि., 14/3 मथुरा रोड, फरीदाबाद	घरेलू और समान विद्युत साधनों की सुरक्षा भाग-2 विवरणा- त्मक अपेक्षाएं	आईएस 00302 : 92 भाग 02
76.	8153873	96/07	अरिहन्त एप्लायंसेस खसरा नं. 299, गोकुलगुर, समीप शिव मंदिर, वजीराबाद रोड, दिल्ली-110094	द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैसों के साथ प्रयुक्त घरेलू गैस चूल्हे	आईएस 04246 : 92
77.	8155675	96/07	विन्दवेश ( इंडिया ) प्रा. लि., 10758 मानक पुरा, करोल बाग, नई दिल्ली-110005	पानी गरमाने के डबाऊ हीटर	आईएस 00368 : 92
78.	8157073	96/07	बी. पी. इंडस्ट्रीज बी-103-जी. टी. करनाल रोड इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, दिल्ली-110055	प्रयोगशाला हेतु बिजली के ओवन	आईएस 06365 : 71
79.	8154370	96/07	जी. के. इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी, प्लॉट नं. 659/2 मुण्डका, दिल्ली-110041	अग्निहोज प्रदाय युग्मन शाखा पाइप जोड़ल और नोजल पाते की अवशिष्ट	आईएस 00903 : 93
80.	8150766	96/07	केल्मेक्स इलेक्ट्रिकल्स उडल्यूजैड-46, हरी सिंह पार्क, न्यू मुलतान नगर, न्यू रोहतक रोड, दिल्ली-110056	घरेलू और समान विद्युत साधनों की सुरक्षा भाग-2 विवरणा- त्मक अपेक्षाएं खंड-1	आईएस 00302 : 92 भाग 02 खंड 01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
81.	8156576	96/07	मैट्रो सेनिटेशन प्रा. लि., ए-5/10 मिलमिल इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, ग्राहदरा, दिल्ली-110095	जन कार्यों के लिये तांबा मिश्रधातु मजावटी एक टोंटी, सयोजित टोंटी सम्पुञ्ज्य रोक वाल्व	आईएम 08931 : 93
82.	8154269	96/07	पीके इलैक्ट्रिकल्स ई-254, शास्त्री नगर, समीप हंजिरा पार्क, नई दिल्ली-110052	घरेलू और समान विद्युत साधनों की सुरक्षा भाग 2 विवरणा- त्मक अपेक्षाएं खंड 1	आईएस 00302 : 92 भाग 02 खंड 01
83.	8155473	96/07	प्रिथ्व इंडस्ट्रीज लि., 195/4 नांगली शंकरावती नजफगढ़ रोड, नई दिल्ली-110043	अनुप्रस्थ जुड़े हुए पॉलीइथाइलीन विद्युतरोधी ताप स्थायी ठके केबल	आईएस 07098 : 88 भाग 01
84.	8153671	96/07	शारिक इलैक्ट्रिकल्स 7826/2 नई बस्ती, बाड़ा हिन्दु राव, दिल्ली-110006	पानी गरमाने के डुबाऊ हीटर	आईएम 00368 : 92
85.	8154976	96/07	ग्राह फोम इंडस्ट्रीज, लिबासपुर रोड, लिबामपुर, दिल्ली-110042	लैटेक्स फोम रबड़ उत्पाद	आईएम 01741 : 60
86.	8155776	96/07	बिन्दुलेश (इंडिया) प्रा. लि., 10758, मानकपुरा, कंगोलबाग, नई दिल्ली-110005	घरेलू और समान विद्युत साधनों की सुरक्षा भाग 2 विवरणा- त्मक अपेक्षाएं खंड 1	आईएस 00302 : 92 भाग 02 खंड 01
87.	8155978	96/07	बिन्दुलेश (इंडिया) प्रा. लि., 10758, मानक पुरा, कंगोलबाग, नई दिल्ली-110005	खनिज भरे खोलदार तापन एलिमेन्ट	आईएम 04159 : 83
88.	8154572	96/07	मै. कृष्णा इंटरप्राइजेज डब्ल्यू जेड-14, तिहाड़ गांव, नई दिल्ली-110018	घरेलू और समान विद्युत साधनों की सुरक्षा भाग 2 विवरणात्मक अपेक्षाएं खंड 1	आईएस 00302 : 92 भाग 02 खंड 01
89.	8154067	96/07	प्रियम इलैक्ट्रिकल्स एप्लायड्स टी-4/71, मंगोलपुरा इंड. एरिया, फेस 1, दिल्ली-110083	घरेलू और समान विद्युत साधनों की सुरक्षा भाग 2 विवरणा- त्मक अपेक्षाएं खंड 1	आईएस 00302 : 92 भाग 02 खंड 01
90.	8153772	96/07	शारिक इलैक्ट्रिकल्स 7826/2 नई बस्ती, बाड़ा हिन्दु राव, दिल्ली-110006	घरेलू और समान विद्युत साधनों की सुरक्षा भाग 2 विवरणा- त्मक अपेक्षाएं खंड 1	आईएस 00302 : 92 भाग 02 खंड 01
91.	8156071	96/07	ए-120 पोलोसाउंड, इंदौर (म. प्र.)	शिरोपरि प्रेषण कार्यों के लिए एन्युमीनियम के बालक	आईएस 00398 : 76 भाग 02
92.	8153974	96/07	मालबा एप्लाइड्स प्रा. लि., के-91 उद्योगनगर, नई दिल्ली-110041	द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैसों के साथ प्रयुक्त अग्रेलू गैस चूल्हे	आईएस 04246 : 92
93.	8106359	96/07	कात्यानी पेट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स 23 बिहारी नगर, सिहानी गेट, गाजियाबाद	मोटर वाहनों के लिये केबल	आईएम 02645 : 75
94.	6106551	96/07	ओम शक्ति इंडस्ट्रीज, 9 डी, आईडीए फेस 5, पाटनचैरू, मेडक हैवराबाद	ओम जंघार चूल्हा भाग 1 सुवाहय (धात्विक सुवाहय	आईएस 13152 : 91 भाग 01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
95.	6108353	96/07	रिक्विजिट फ्लोर्स लि., रामापुरम रोड, नरसिम्हापुरम	भिनाई सीमेंट	आईएस 03461 : 80
96.	6106652	96/07	स्वास्तिक पाइप्स एण्ड ट्यूब्स प्रा. लि., डी-6, फेस 5, जीडिमेतला, हैदराबाद	पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए गैर- प्लास्टिक पीवीसी पाइप	आईएस 04985 : 88
97.	6106349	96/07	हैदराबाद सिलिंडर्स प्रा. लि., 37 किमी हैदराबाद-बंगलूर हाइवे, गांव नवीगांव, तालुक शादनगर,	5 लिटर से अनधिक जलवाली अल्पवायु द्रवणीय गैसों के लिए बेल्डकृत अल्पकार्बन इस्पात सिलिंडर	आईएस 07142 : 74
98.	6106147	97/07	कनान केबल इंडस्ट्रीज, 1/677, कडुथरुथी पंचायत कडुथरुथी, कोट्टयम जिला- 686604	1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी बोल्टता के लिए पीवीसी रोधित केबल	आईएस 00694 : 90
99.	6106450	96/07	स्टार रिफाइनरी प्रा. लि., बी/362-365 स्टार एग्री काम्पलेस इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, इडायर, अलवा, अनिकुलम-683 502	बमस्पति	आईएस 10633 : 86
100.	7111751	96/07	किसान प्लास्टिक्स प्रा. लि., नवागम ( बामनबोरे ) जिला सुरेन्द्र नगर	छोटे जानवरी के लिए आफल हैण्डलिंग टैबल	आईएस 12487 : 92
101.	8150968	96/07	भास्कर वायस ( प्रा ) लि., मिरीगिती इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, सेक्टर बी, प्लॉट नं. 28, बिलासपुर-495004	पूर्व प्रतिबलित कंक्रीट के लिए बिला लेपित प्रतिबल मृत्त तार	आईएस 06006 : 83
102.	8150867	96/07	जे पी एक्सपोर्ट लि., 171-172, सेक्टर एड, इंड. एरिया मण्डीदीप, रायमेन मण्डीदीप	टंगस्टन तंतु के सामान्य सेवा के के बिजली के लैम्प	आईएस 00418 : 78
103.	8150665	96/07	अश्ववाल आयरन फाउंड्री, प्लॉट नं. ई-330 ( ए ), रोड नं. 17, विद्युत्कर्मा इंड. एरिया, जयपुर; 302 013	एस्वेस्टास सीमेंट बाग पाइपों के साथ प्रयुक्त अलग हो सकने वाले टलवां लोहे के जोड़	आईएस 08794 : 88
104.	8156677	96/07	कविता मेटल्स 163-सी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जोतवाड़ा जयपुर-302012	बौकोर कन्स्तर 15 किग्रा. बी बमस्पति, खाद्य तेलों और बेकरी मोयन के लिए	आईएस : 10325:89
105.	8155877..	96/07	नवभारत ट्यूब्स लिमिटेड, 94-डी, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जोतवाड़ा, जयपुर जयपुर-302012	मृदु इस्पात की नालियां नलिकाकार सामग्रियां तथा पिटवां इस्पात की अन्य फिटिंग	आईएस 01239 : 90 भाग 01
106.	8156374	96/07	पयम पालीटेक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, एफ-20, रिक्वी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बीकानेर, पोखा-334803	सिचाई तंत्र के छिड़काव यंत्र के लिए पालीइथाइलीन पाइप	आईएस 14151 : 94 भाग 01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
107.	8151869	96/07	रोम इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड एसपीएल-आई रिफो इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, हीरावाला, तहसील : बस्ती, जयपुर जयपुर-303013	वनस्पति	आईएस 10633: 86
108.	8156980	96/07	निरुपति पालीमर्स प्रा. लि., एफ-441 ( डी ), रोड नं. 13, विश्वकर्मा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जयपुर-302013	पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए गैर- प्लास्टिकृत पीबीसी पाइप	आईएस 04985: 88
109.	8156273	96/07	डीस पिस्टन्स प्राइवेट लि., ए-407 ए, रोड नं. 14, बी. के. आई. एरिया, जयपुर	गहराई से पानी निकालने के हथबरमे-घटक-ढलवां लोहे के—विशिष्ट	आईएस 14101: 94
110.	8156172	96/07	गरिमा कास्टिंग्स ई-322 ( ए ) रोड नं. 16, विश्वकर्मा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जयपुर-302013	गहराई से पानी निकालने के हथबरमे-घटक-ढलवां लोहे के—विशिष्ट	आईएस 014151: 94
111.	8150463	96/07	खेमका सीमेंट प्रा. लि., ए-16, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, अलवर, बेहरोड़	43 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	आईएस 08112: 89
112.	8155271	96/07	श्रवण सीमेंट ( प्रा० ) लि., ई-5 इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, अलवर, बेहरोड़-301701	43 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	आईएस 08112: 89
113.	8150564	96/07	विजेता सीमेंट प्रा. लि., ई-104 इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, अलवर, बेहरोड़	43 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	आईएस 08112: 89
114.	8152265	96/07	बिजय मेटल्स 153 जोतवाड़ा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जयपुर-302012	गहराई से पानी निकालने के हथबरमें ( ब्लोम )	आईएस 13056: 94
115.	9118169	96/07	एनसिस्को 19-एफ, सेक्टर 2, इंड. एरिया, परबानू ( हि. प्र. )-173220	प्रतिहिम शीतलक	आईएस 05759: 70
116.	9117571	96/07	बलिस इंटरप्राइजेज डी-37, स्पोर्ट्स एण्ड सर्जिकल गुड्स, काम्पलेक्स, कपूरथला रोड, जालंधर	बिजली के पानी गर्म करने के भण्डारण किस्म के स्थिर हीटर	आईएस 02082: 93
117.	9118573	96/07	बाबा फरिद स्पन पाइप्स गांव एवं पोस्ट घरीन तह : खराड़, जिला : रोपड़ ( पंजाब )	पूर्व ढलित कंक्रीट पाइप ( प्रबलन सहित और रहित )	आईएस 00458: 88
118.	9118068	96/07	डेल्टा इंसुटीसाइड्स ( प्रा० ) लि., मोनोक्रोटोफास एस एल सी-3/4 मॉडर्न इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बहादुरगढ़ ( हरियाणा )		आईएस 08074: 90



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
119.	9117066	96/07	इंडो एक्सट्रेसन (प्रा.) लि., इंडस्ट्रियल फोकल प्वाइंट, जिला : रोपड़ (पंजाब)	पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए गैर- प्लास्टिकृत पीपीसी पाइप	आईएस 04985 : 88
120.	9116569	96/07	माडर्न सीमेंट्स पी. ओ. नलवा, तह: हसी, हिसार, गांव : मुजहाबपुर	43 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	आईएस 08112 : 89
121.	9118674	96/07	पेप्सू सीमेंट पाइप कं., गांव एवं पोस्ट राम नगर चंडीगढ़—राजपुरा रोड, तहसील : राजपुरा जिला : पटियाला (पंजाब)	पूर्व कलित कंक्रीट पाइप (प्रबलन सहित और रहित)	आईएस 00458 : 88
122.	9117773	96/07	एशियन सीमेंट्स (प्रा०) लि०, गांव : आलमगिर, तहसील : डेराबस्सी, पटियाला, आलमगिर	43 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	आईएस 08112 : 89
123.	9117470	96/07	हरियाणा केमीकल्स एण्ड पेस्टीसाइड्स टी/6 इंड. एरिया, बहादुरगढ़-124507 (हरियाणा)	क्लोरोपाइरीफॉस पायसनीय सांद्र	आईएस 08944 : 78
124.	9118472	96/07	ज्योति वनस्पति एंड एलाइड इंडस्ट्रीज लि., 5 किमी स्टोन गांव : सुल्तानपुर, पी. ओ. : फाजिलपुर, बहादुरगढ़ रोड, सोनीपत	वनस्पति की पैकिंग के लिए नम्य पैकेजबन्दी सामग्रियां	आईएस 11352 : 85
125.	9118270	96/07	ट्रिलो एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा. लि., गांव एवं पोस्ट : झरमारी, पटियाला-147 001	मोनोक्रोटोफास एसएल	आईएस 08074 : 90
126.	9118371	96/07	ट्रिलो एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा. लि., गांव एवं पोस्ट : झरमारी, पटियाला 147001	इंडोसल्फान पायसनीय सांद्र	आईएस 04323 : 80
127.	6106248	96/07	कार्तिक इंडस्ट्रीज, 957, 2 बूसरा मेन 2 रा फांस रोड, विद्यारान्यापुरम, मैसूर 570 008	ठोस जैवभार चूल्हा भाग 1 सुवाह्य (धात्विक सुवाह्य)	आईएस 13152 : 91 भाग 01
128.	6106046	96/07	नवउदय उर्जा प्रा. लि., 30,8 वां बी फांस अस्मियापा, गार्डन, न्यू थिप्पासन्दा, बंगलौर 560 075	द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैसों के साथ प्रयुक्त घरेलू गैस चूल्हे	आईएस 04246 : 92
129.	9090072	96/07	लाइफ टाइप एप्लायन्सेस प्रा. लि. 1142, सेक्टर 19, फरीदाबाद फरीदाबाद	द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैसों के साथ	आईएस 04246 : 92

[सं. के प्र वि/13 : 11]

जे. डेक्कटरमन, अपर महानिदेशक

New Delhi, the 18th March, 1999

S.O. 934.—In pursuance of Sub-regulation (5) of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, of Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given in the following schedule :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Operative Date	Name & address (factory) of the party	Total of the standard	IS:No/Part/Sec. & Year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	7109360	96/07	Markas Engg. Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. B-43, MIDC WAI Satara District	Unplasticised PVC pipes for potable water supplies (second revision) (Amendment 1)	IS 04985:88
2.	7109764	96/07	Utkarsh Industries N/3, Cama Municipal Indl. Estate Walbhat Road Behind Cipra Plastics Goregaon (E) Mumbai 400 063	Wrought aluminium utensils : Part 1 Cooking table, serving storing and baking utensils (second revision) (Amendments No. 2)	IS 01660:82 Part 01
3.	7109663	96/07	Jainson Industries 225, Yogi Indl. Estate Ram Mandir Road Goregaon (W) Bombay 400 104	Ceiling roses (second revision) (Amendments 4)	IS 00371:79
4.	7110042	96/07	Prerna Cables Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 22 DIDCO Dhanani Indl. Estate Manipur Village, P.O. Ganjad Distt. Thane 401608	Aluminium conductors for overhead transmission purposes: Part 2 Aluminium conductors, galvanized steel reinforced (second revision) (Amendment 3)	IS 00398:76 Part 02
5.	8151263	96/07	Huma Engineering Works 960-61, Chah Shreen Street Farash Khana Delhi 110 006	Electric irons (fourth revision)	IS 00366:91
6.	8152568	96/07	Max Life Electricals (India) C-44, Rajdhani Market Tagore Garden Extn. New Delhi 110 027	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances: Part 2 Particular requirements, Sec. 3 Electric Iron	IS 00302:92 Part 02 Sec 03
7.	8152669	96/07	Sushama Enterprises Khasra No. 188/1, and 189 Roshanpura, Near Rao Man Singh Public School, Paprawat Road Najafgarh, Delhi 110043	Domestic gas stoves for use with liquefied petroleum gases (fourth revision)	IS 04246:92

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	8151061	96/07	S. Johnflex Industries 10/119, Kunti Marg Patel Gali Vishwas Nagar Shahdara Delhi 110 032	PVC Insulated cables for working vol- tages upto and including 1100 V (third revision) (Amendment No. 1 to 4)	IS 00694:90
9.	8151465	96/07	Huma Engineering Works 960-61, Chah Shreen Street Farash Khana Delhi 110 006	Safety of household and similar electri- cal appliances: Part 2 Particular re- quirements, Sec. 3 Electric Iron	IS 00302:92 Part 02 Sec 03
10.	8151667	96/07	Huma Engineering Works 960-61, Chah Shreen Street Farash Khana Delhi 110 006	Electric immersion water heaters (fourth revision)	IS 00368:92
11.	8151768	96/07	Huma Engineering Works 960-61, Chah Shreen Street Farash Khana Delhi 110 006	Safety of household and similar electri- cal appliances: Part 2 Particular re- quirements, Sec 201 Electric immer- sion water heater	IS 00302:92 Part 02 Sec 201
12.	9116973	96/07	Hindustan Engineering Enterprises 13, I.D.C. Kunjpur Road Karnal (Haryana) 132 001	Submersible pumpsets (first revision) (Amendments 3)	IS 08034:89
13.	9117369	96/07	Pukhraj Cement (P) Ltd. 85, Sector 27-28A Delhi Road Hisar (Haryana)	43 grade ordinary Portland cement (first revision) (Amendments 3)	IS 08112:89
14.	9117167	96/07	Pioneer Pesticides Pvt. Ltd. 115, Industrial Area Distt. Solan Baddi (Himachal Pradesh)	Monocrotophos SL (second revision)	IS 08074:90
15.	9117268	96/07	Pioneer Products Ltd. 5 Km Stone, Dighal Beri Road Distt. Rohtak Sampla (Haryana)	Endosulfan emulsifiable concentrates (first revision) (Amendments 2)	IS 04323:80
16.	5065053	96/07	Electrolite (Lamps) Industries, 29/2, Arbinda Pally, Kanthadhar (Near 2nd Maszid) P.O. Ichhapur Nawabganj, Dist ; 24 Parganas (North) 24-Parganas (North) West Bengal.	Tungsten filament general service elec- tric lamps (third revision) (Amend- ments 7)	IS 00418:78
17.	5065457	96/07	Hanuman Cement Ltd., A-25 Kanyapur Industrial Estate Kanyapur Link Road, Asansole, West Bengal. 713 304	Portland slag cement (fourth revision) (Amendments 3)	IS 00455:89

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	5064152	96/07	Indian Valve International, C.I.T. Road, Netaji Nagar, Howrah. 711 108	Sluice valves for water works purposes (50 to 300 mm size) (Sixth revision) (Amendments 3)	IS 00780:84
19.	5064354	96/07	Oasis Irrigation Equipment Co. Ltd. 228 Ramchand Dey Street South Jagadal 24 Parganas (S)	Polyethylene pipes for sprinklar irriga- tion in systems; Part 1 Pipes	IS 14151:94 Part 01
20.	5064960	96/07	R.D.B. Textiles Ltd., (Victoria Jute Works), P.O. Telenipara, Distt; Hooghly, Hooghly, West Bengal. 712 125	Jute bags for packing foodgrains 50 kg	IS 12650:89
21.	5064556	96/07	Birla Jute & Ind Ltd Unit ; Soorah Jute Mill 102, Narkeldanga Main Road Calcutta 700 054	Jute bags for packing foodgrains 50 kg	IS 12650:89
22.	5064657	96/07	Gajanan Steels Limited., N.S.C. Bose Road, Vill ; Chandpur, P.O. Malancha, 24-Parganas (South), West Bengal. 743 353	Steel tubes for idlers for belt conveyors (first revision)	IS 09295:83
23.	5064758	96/07	Gajanan Steels Limited., N.S.C. Bose Road, Vill ; Chandpur, P.O. Malancha, 24-Parganas (South), West Bengal. 743 353	Mild steel tubes, tubulars and other wrought steel fittings, part 1 Mild steel tubes (fifth revision) (Amend- ments 3)	IS 01239:90 Part 01
24.	5065154	96/07	Longlast Pipes (India) Pvt. Ltd. Vill; Jagannathpur PO Bamunari Via Rishra Jagannathpur (WB) 712 248	Fabricated PVC fittings for potable water supplies; Part 2 Specific re- quirements for sockets (first revision)	IS 10124:88 Part 02
25.	5065659	96/07	Oasis Irrigation Equipment Co. Ltd. 22B Ramchand Dey Street South Jagadal 24 Parganas (S)	Polyethylene pipes for sprinklar irriga- tion systems; Part 2 Couplers	IS 14151:94 Part 02
26.	5065558	96/07	Shree Narayani Pipe MAF Co. 6, Dilanjang Road Cossipore Calcutta 700 002	Polyethylene pipes for sprinklar irriga- tion systems; Part 1 Pipes	IS 14151:94 Part 01

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	5064253	96/07	Mihijam Vanaspati Ltd., P.O. Mihijam, Dist: Dumka, Dumka, Bihar.	Vanaspati (first revision) (Amendment 1)	IS 10633:86
28.	5064859	96/07	Bihar Conductors D-11, Industrial Area Patna 800 013	Aluminium conductors for overhead transmission purposes; Part 2 Alu- minium conductors, galvanized steel reinforced (second revision) (Amend- ment 3)	IS 00398:76 Part 02
29.	5064455	96/07	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Bela Unit Indl. Estate Bela Muzaffarpur 842 001	Welded low carbon steel cylinder exceed- ing 5 litre water capacity for low pressure liquifiable gases; Part 1 Cylinders for liquified petroleum gas (LPG) (fourth revision)	IS 03196:92 Part 10
30.	7109259	96/07	Bothara Agro Equipments Plot No. B-16, MIDC Ahmednagar 414 111	Unplasticised PVC pipes for potable water supplies (second revision) (Amendment 1)	IS 04985:88
31.	7109057	96/07	Tulsi Extrusions Ltd. N-99, MIDC Area Jalgaon 425 003	Unplasticised PVC pipes for potable water supplies (second revision) (Amendment 1)	IS 04985:88
32.	7110648	96/07	Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd Behind Railway Station Silk Mill Colony PB No. 60 Aurangabad.	Precast concrete pipes (with and with- out reinforcement) (third revision) (Amendments 2)	IS 00458:88
33.	7110345	96/07	Jai Industrial Corporation No. 39, Kamptee Road Near Pili Nandi Nagpur 440 026	Precast concrete pipes (with and with- out reinforcement) (third revision) (Amendments 2)	IS 00458:88
34.	9116771	96/07	Sharp Carbon (India) Pvt. Ltd. 7/153 Swaroop Nagar Kanpur Kanpur	Carbon papers, handwriting (first revision)	IS 03450:91
35.	9116872	96/07	Sharp Carbon (India) Pvt. Ltd. 7/153 Swaroop Nagar Kanpur Kanpur	Carbon papers typewriter (second re- vision)	IS 01551:91
36.	5065255	96/07	Bharat Wagon Engg. Co. Bela Unit Indl. Estate Bela Muzaffarpur 842 001	Handloom cotton gauze, absorbent, non-sterilized (fourth revision)	IS 00758:88

1	2	3	4	5	6
37.	5065356	96/07	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Bela Unit Indl. Estate Bela Muzaffarpur 842 001	Handloom cotton bandage cloth, non-sterilized (second revision) (Amendment 1)	IS 00863:88
38.	7109461	96/07	Lloyds Metals & Engineers Limited, M-1 Addl M.I.D.C. Kudavali Village Murbad Thane District	Seamless or electrically welded steel pipes for water, gas and sewage (168.3 to 2032 mm outside diameter) (second revision) (Amendment 1)	IS 03589:91
39.	7110244	96/07	Galada Power and Telecommuni- cations Ltd., Survey No 319 Behind ISPL Industries Ltd. Village Khadoli Silvass (UT) 396 230	Aluminium conductors for overhead transmission purposes; part 4 Alu- minium alloy stranded conductors (aluminium magnesium silicon type) (third revision)	IS 00398:76 Part 04
40.	7110547	96/07	Jaldhara Pumps Ltd 22-23-24 GIDC Industrial Estate Visnagar Mahesana 384335	PVC insulated winding wires for sub- mersible motors for 80 degree celcius operation (Amendments 3)	IS 08783:78
41.	7110446	96/07	Pragati Pumps 22-26 Nimesh Estate Near Amar Estate Opp Forge and Blower Naroda Road Ahmedabad 380 025	Submersible pumpsets (first revision) (Amendments 3)	IS 08034:89
42.	7109562	96/07	Shree Santram Electrical Industries C-1-B 50/3 GIDC Indl. Estate Nadiad Distt. Kheda 387 001	Switches for domestic and similar pur- poses (first revision) (Amendments 3)	IS 03854:88
43.	7110143	96/07	Power Cables & Conductors Baroda Savli Road Opp. Mukut Nagar Mandir Manjusar Savli Taluk Baroda District	Aluminium conductors for overhead transmission purposes: Part 4 Alu- minium alloy stranded conductors (aluminium magnesium silicon type) (third revision)	IS 00398:76 Part 04
44.	7109865	96/07	Sardar Cement Pvt. Ltd. Opp. 66KV GEB Sub-Station Village Shahpar. NH 8-B Taluka Kotda Sangni Dist. Rajkot 360 030	43 grade ordinary Portland cement (first revision) (Amendments 3)	IS 08112:89

1	2	3	4	5	6
45.	8151364	96/07	Legend The House of Cables B/39, Shahdev Gali Vishwas Nagar Shahdara Delhi 110 032	PVC Insulated cables for working vol- tages upto and including 1100 V (third revision) (Amendment No. 1 to 4)	IS 00694:90
46.	8148981	96/07	Swastik Pesticides & Chemicals Bhopa Road Muzaffarnagar 251 001	Monocrotophos SL (second revision)	IS 08074:90
47.	7111347	96/07	Hanuman Cement Private Limited No 1 Drive in Tenaments Behind Drive in Cinemia Thaltej Road Ahmedabad 380 054	43 grade ordinary Portland cement (first revision) (Amendments 3)	IS 08112:89
48.	7111145	96/07	Varindayan Industries Limited Dhoraji Road Near Railway Crossing Sabalpur Junagadh 362 037	Short pitch transmission precision steel roller chains and chain wheels (Second revision)	IS 02403:91
49.	7110850	96/07	Jaldhara Pumps Ltd. 22-23-24 GIDC Industrial Estate Visnagar Mahesana 384 335	Submersible pumpsets (first revision) (Amendments 3)	IS 08034:89
50.	7111852	96/07	Kantilal Chunilal & Sons Applian- ces (P) Ltd., 3, Jawahar Road P.B. No. 4 Udyognagar Udhna Distt. Surat 394 210	Safety of household and similar electri- cal appliances; Part 2 Particular re- quirements, Sec. 3 Electric Iron	IS 00302:92 Part 02 Sec 03
51.	7111246	96/07	Samrat Cement & Chemical Industries Opp Bharudi Pattia Village Ardoi NH No. 8 Taluk : Kotda Sangani Rajkot District	43 grade ordinary Portland cement (first revision) (Amendments 3)	IS 08112:89
52.	8156475	96/07	Balar Marketing Pvt. Ltd. 2/62, Bhim Gali, Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi 110 032	PVC Insulated cables for working vol- tages upto and including 1100 V (third revision) (Amendment No. 1 to 4)	IS 00694:90

1	2	3	4	5	6
53.	8152366	96/07	Divya Industries, WZ-350A, Nangal Raya, New Delhi 110 046	Electric immersion water heaters (fourth revision)	IS 00368:92
54.	8154774	96/07	Mini Electrical Industries( India), 3397 A, Mahendra Park, Rani Bagh, Delhi 110 034	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances ; Part 2 Particular requirements, Sec 3 Electric Iron	IS 00302:92 Part 02 Sec 03
55.	8155574	96/07	P.G. Cables, 104/1, Circular Road, Shahdara, Delhi 110 032	PVC Insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 V (third revision) (Amendment Nos. 1 to 4)	IS,00694:90
56.	8153570	96/07	Rishab Enterprises, 47, Partap Nagar, Patpar Ganj, Mayur Vihar Phase I, Delhi 110 091	Propeller type ac ventilating fans (first revision) (Amendments Nos. 6)	IS 02312:67
57.	8152972	96/07	Rexona Industries, D-3/C, Gali Dharamshala Wali, Shakarpur Extn., Delhi 110 092	Electric irons (fourth revision)	IS 00366:91
58.	8153469	96/07	Talwar Cables, F-16, Phase I, Okhla Industrial Area, Delhi 110 020	PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables: Part 1 For working voltages upto and including 1100 V (Third revision)	IS 01554:88 Part 01
59.	8154673	96/07	Bharti Electricals, 2824/5, Bhagat Singh Street, Chuna Mandi, Pahar Ganj, New Delhi 110 055	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances: Part 2 Particular requirements, Sec 201 Electric immersion Water heater	IS 00302:92 Part 02 Sec 201
60.	8155372	96/07	Chawla Electrical Industries, B-3/24, Model Town, Delhi 110009	-do-	IS 00302:92 Part 02 Sec 201
61.	8152467	96/07	Divya Industries, WZ-350 A, Nangal Raya, New Delhi 110 046	-do-	IS 00302:92 Part 02 Sec 201
62.	8153368	96/07	Huma Engineering Works, 960-61, Chah Shreen Street, Farash Khana, Delhi 110 006	Mineral filled sheathed heating elements (second revision) (Amendments 6)	IS 04159:83



1	2	3	4	5	6
63. 8151162	96/07	Kajal Electricals, C-106, Naraina Industrial Area, Phase I, New Delhi 110028	Electric irons (fourth revision)	IS 00366:91	
64. 8151566	96/07	Kajal Electricals, C-106, Naraina Industrial Area, Phase I, New Delhi 110028	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances: Part 2 Particulars requirements, Sec 3 Electric Iron	IS 00302:92 Part 02 Sec 03	
65. 8151970	96/07	Kas Electricals (India) Regd., 9/37 Shalimar Indl. Area, Gali No. 2, Hyderpur Main Road, Delhi-110052.	Electric irons (fourth revision)	IS 00366:91	
66. 8152063	96/07	Kas Electricals (India) Regd., P/37 Shalimar Indl. Area, Gali No. 2, Hyderpur, Main Road, Delhi-52	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances: Part 2 Parti- cular requirements, Sec. 3 Electric Iron.	IS 00302:92 Part 02 Sec. 03	
67. 8153065	96/07	Rexona Industries, D-3/C, Gali Dharamshala Wali, Shakarpur Extn., Delhi-110092.	-do-	IS 00302:92 Part 02 Sec. 03	
68. 8153166	96/07	Rexona Industries, D-3/C Gali Dharamshala Wali, Shakarpur Extn., Delhi 110 092	Electric immersion water heaters (fourth revision)	IS 00368:92	
69. 8153267	96/07	Rexona Industries, D-3/C, Gali Dharamshala Wali, Shakarpur Extn., Delhi 110 092	Safety of household and similar electric appliances : Part 2 Particular requirements Sec 201 : Electric immersion water heater	IS 00302:92 Part 02 Sec 201	
70. 8154168	96/07	Talwar Cables, F-16, Phase - I, Okhla Industrial Area, Delhi 110 020	PVC Insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 V (third revision) (Amendment No. 1 to 4)	IS 00694:90	
71. 8155069	96/07	Vardhman Home Appliances, Pvt. Ltd., 26, Badli Indl. Area, Phase II, Delhi 110041	Electric immersion water heaters (fourth revision)	IS 00368:92	
72. 8155170	96/07	Vardhman Home Appliances, Pvt. Ltd., Phase II Delhi 110041	Safety of household and similar electric appliances : Part 2 Particular requirements, Sec 201 Electric immersion water heater.	IS 00302:92 Part 02 Sec 201	

1	2	3	4	5	6
73. 9117672	96/07	Robkland Thermionics Limited C-6, UPSIDC Industrial Estate Nand Gaon Road Kosikalan Dist. Mathura Mathura 281 403	Covered electrodes for manual metal arc welding of carbon and carbon manganese steel (Fifth revision)	IS 00814 ; 91	
74. 9117975	96/07	Rhl Profiles Ltd. BH?, Govt. Indl. Estate Talkatora Road Lucknow-5	Distemper, dry, colour as required (revised) (Amendments 4)	IS 00427 ; 65	
75. 9116670	96/07	Havells India Ltd., 14/3, Mathura Road, Faridabad.	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances : Particular requirements.	IS 00302 ; 65 Part 2	
76. 8153873	96/07	Arihant Appliances Khasra No. 299, Gokulpur, Near Shiv Mandir Wazirabad Road, Delhi 110 094	Domestic gas stoves for use with liquefied petroleum gases (fourth revision)	IS 04246 ; 92	
77. 8155675	96/07	Bindlysh (India) Pvt. Ltd. 10758 Manak Pura, Karol Bagh, New Delhi 110 005	Electric immersion water heaters (fourth revision)	IS 00368 ; 92	
78. 8157073	96/07	B.P. Industries B-103, G.T. Karnal Road, Industrial Area, Delhi 110 033	Laboratory electric ovens	IS 06365 ; 71	
79. 8154370	96/07	G. K. Engineering Company Plot No. 659/2, Mundka Delhi - 110 041	Fire hose delivery couplings, branch pipe, nozzles and nozzle spanner (Fourth revision)	IS 00903 ; 93	
80. 8150766	97/07	Kelmax Electricals WZ-46, Hari Singh Park New Multan Nagar New Rohtak Road New Delhi 110 056	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances ; Part 2 Particular requirements, Sec 201 Electric immersion water heater.	IS 00302 ; 92 Part 02 Sec 201	
81. 8156576	96/07	Metro Sanitations Pvt. Ltd. A-5/10, Jhilmil Industrial Area Shahdara Delhi - 110 095	Copper alloy fancy single taps, combination tap assembly and stop valves for water services (first revision)	IS 08931 ; 93	
82. 8154269	96/07	Peckay Electricals E-254, Shastri Nagar, Near Indira Park, New Delhi 110 052	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances ; Part 2 Particular requirements, Sec 201 Electric immersion water heater	IS 00302 ; 92 Part 02 Sec 201	

1	2	3	4	5	6
83.	8155473	96/07	Prew Industries Ltd. 195/4, Nangli Shakrawati, Najafgarh Road, New Delhi 110 043	Crosslinked polyethylene insulated PVC sheathed cables; Part 1 For working voltage up to and including 1 100 V (first revision) ( Amendment 1)	IS 07098 ; 88 Part 01
84.	8153671	96/07	Shariq Electricals 7826/2, Nai Basti, Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi 110 006	Electric immersion water heaters (fourth revision)	IS 00368 ; 02
85.	8154976	96/07	Shah Foam Industries Libaspur Road, Libaspur Delhi 110 042	Latex foam rubber products (Amendment Nos. 4)	IS 01741 ; 60
86.	8155776	96/07	Bindlysh (India) Pvt. Ltd. 10758, Manak Pura, Karol Bagh, New Delhi 110 005	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances; Part 2 Particular requirements, Sec 201 Electric immersion water heater	IS 00302 ; 02 Part 02 Sec 201
87.	8155978	96/07	Bindlysh (India) Pvt. Ltd. 10758, Manak Pura, Karol Bagh, New Delhi 110 005	Mineral filled sheathed heating elements (second revision) (Amendments 6)	IS 04159 ; 83
88.	8154572	96/07	M/s Krishna Enterprises WZ-14, Tihar Village New Delhi 110 018	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances ; Part 2 Particular requirements, Sec 201 Electric immersion water heater	IS 00302 ; 92 Part 02 Sec 201
89.	8154067	96/07	Shyam Electrical Appliances T-4/71, Mangolpuri Indl. Area, Phase-1, Delhi 110 083	-do-	IS 00302 ; 92 Part 02 Sec 201
90.	8153772	96/07	Shariq Electricals 7826/2, Nai Basti, Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi 110 006	-do-	IS 00302 ; 92 Part 02 Sec 201
91.	8156071	96/07	Deora PU Cab N Con Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd. A-120, Pologround Indore (MP)	Aluminium conductors for overhead transmission purposes; Part 2 Aluminium conductors, galvanized steel reinforced (second revision) (Amendment 3)	IS 00398 ; 76 Part 02
92.	8153974	96/07	Malbrow Appliances Pvt. Ltd. K-91, Udyog Nagar New Delhi 110 041	Domestic gas stoves for use with liquefied petroleum gases (fourth revision)	IS 04246 ; 92
93.	8106359	96/07	Katayani Paints & Chemicals Meerut Road Opp. Jain Tube Company Ghaziabad	Integral cement water proofing compounds (first revision) (Amendment No. 1)	IS 02645 ; 75

1	2	3	4	5	6
94. 6106551	96/07	Om Shakthi Industries 9D, IDA, Phase V Patancheru Medak Hyderabad	Solid bio-mass CHUI HA : Part I Portable (metallic) (Amendments 2)	IS 13152 : 91  Part 01	
95. 6108353	96/07	Rikvin Floors Ltd. Ramapuram Road Nallabandagudam	PVC asbestos floor tiles (First revision) (Amendment No. 2)	IS 03461 : 80	
96. 6106652	96/07	Swastik Pipes & Tubes Pvt. Ltd. D-6, Phase V Jeedimetla Hyderabad	Unplasticised PVC pipes for potable water supplies (second revision) (Amendment 1)	IS 04985 : 88	
97. 6106349	96/07	Hyderabad Cylinders Pvt. Ltd. 37th, K.M. Hyderabad Bangalore Highway Vill. Nandigoan Tq. Shadnagar Distt. Mahboob Nagar	Welded low carbon steel gas cylinders for low pressure liquefiable gases not exceeding 5 litre water capacity (Amendments 7)	IS 07142 : 74	
98. 6106147	96/07	Canaan Cable Industry 1/677 Kaduthuruthy Panchayat Kaduthuruthy Kottayam District 686 604	PVC Insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 V (third revision) (Amendment No. 1 to 4)	IS 00694 : 90	
99. 6106450	96/07	Star Refineries Pvt. Ltd. V/362-365, Star Agro Complex Industrial Estate, edayar Binanipuram P.O. Aluva, ernakulam 683 502	Vanaspati (first revision) (Amendment 1)	IS 10633 : 86	
100. 7111751	96/07	Kissan Plastics Pvt. Ltd. Navagam Bamanbore Distt. Surendranagar 363 520	Irrigation equipment emitters	IS 13487 : 92	
101. 8150968	96/07	Bhaskar Wires (P) Ltd. Sirigitti Industrial Area Sector 8 Plot No. 28 Bilaspur 495 004	Uncoated stress relieved strand for prestressed concrete (first revision) (Amendments 2)	IS 06006 : 83	
102. 8150867	96/07	Jay Pee Exports Ltd. 171-172, Sector A Industrial Area Mandideep Raisen Mandideep	Tungsten filament general service electric lamps (third revision) (Amendments 7)	IS 00418 : 78	

1	2	3	4	5	6
103.	8150665	96/07	Agarwal Iron Foundry Plot No. E 330(A) Road No. 17 Vishwakarma Industrial Area Jaipur, Jaipur-302013	Cast iron detachable joints for use with asbestos cement pressure pipes (first revision) (Amendment 1)	IS 08794:88
104.	8156677	96/07	Kavita Metals 163-C, Industrial Area Jhotwara Jaipur, Jaipur-302012	Square tins 15 kg for ghee, VANASPATI, edible oils and bakery shortenings (first revision) (Amendment 1)	IS 10325:89
105.	8155877	96/07	Navsharat Tubes Limited 94-D, Industrial Area Jhotwara Jaipur, Jaipur-302012	Mild steel tubes, tubulars and other wrought steel fittings, part 1 Mild steel tubes (fifth revision) (Amendments 3)	IS 01239 : 90 Part 01
106.	8156374	96/07	Pawan Polytex Private Limited F-20, RIICO Industrial Area Bikaner Nokha 334803	Polyethylene pipes for sprinkler irrigation systems: Part 1 Pipes	IS 14151 : 94 Part 01
107.	8151869	96/07	Rom Industries Limited Spl. I, RIICO Industrial Area Hirawala Tehsil : Bassi Jaipur, Jaipur-302012	VANASPATI (first revision) (Amendment 1)	IS 10633:86
108.	8156980	96/07	Trupti Polymers Pvt. Ltd. F-441 (D), Road No. 13 Vishwakarma Industrial Area Jaipur, Jaipur-302013	Unplasticised PVC pipes for potable water supplies (second revision) (Amendment 1)	IS 04985:88
109.	8156273	96/07	Dces Pistons Private Ltd. A-407A, Road No. 14 V.K.J. Area Jaipur	Deepwell handpumps - components- Castiron	IS 14101:94
110.	8156172	96/07	Garima Castings E-322 (A), Road No. 16 Vishwakarma Industrial Area Jaipur, Jaipur-302013	-do-	IS 14101:94
111.	8150463	96/07	Khemka Cement Pvt. Ltd. A-16, Industrial Area Alwar Behror	43 grade ordinary Portland Cement (first revision) (Amendments 3)	IS 08112:89

1	2	3	4	5	6
112. 8155271	96/07	Shravan Cement (P) Ltd. E-5, Industrial Area Alwar Behror 301701	43 grade ordinary Portland Cement (first revision) (Amendments 3)	IS 08112:89	
113. 8150564	96/07	Vijeta Cement Pvt. Ltd. E-104 Industrial Area Alwar Behror	43 grade ordinary Portland Cement (first revision) (Amendments 3)	IS 08112:89	
114. 8152265	96/07	Vijay Metals 153, Jhotwara Indl. Area Jaipur 302012	Deepwell handpumps (VLOM) (Amendments 2)	IS 13056:94	
115. 9118169	96/07	Ansycos 19F, Sector 2 Indl. Area Parwanoo (HP) 173220	Ethylene glycol antifreeze	IS 05759:70	
116. 9117571	96/07	Bliss Enterprises D-37, Sports & Surgical Goods Complex, Kapurthala Road Jalandhar	Stationary storage type electric water heaters (third revision) (Amendment 1)	IS 02082:93	
117. 9118573	96/07	Baba Farid Spun Pipes Vill. : & PO Gharuan Teh. : Kharar Distt. Ropar (Punjab)	Precast concrete pipes (with and without reinforcement) (third revision) (Amendments 2)	IS 00458:88	
118. 9118068	96/07	Delta Insecticides (P) Ltd. C-3/4, Modern Industrial Area Bahadurgarh (Haryana)	Monocrotophos SL (second revision)	IS 08074:90	
119. 9117066	96/07	Indo Extrusion (P) Ltd. Industrial Focal Point Distt. Ropar Chanalon (Punjab)	Unplasticised PVC pipes for potable water supplies (second revision) (Amendment 1)	IS 04985:88	
120. 9116569	96/07	Modern Cements PO Nalwa, Teh. Hansi Hisar Village Mujahadpur	43 grade ordinary Portland Cement (first revision) (Amendments 3)	IS 08112:89	
121. 9118674	96/07	Pepsu Cement Pipe Co. Vill. : & PO Ram Nagar Chandigarh-Rajpura Road Teh : Rajpura Distt. Patiala (Punjab)	Precast concrete pipes (with and without reinforcement) (third revision) (Amendments 2)	IS 00458:88	
122. 9117773	96/07	Asian Cements (P) Ltd. Vill : Alamgir Teh : Dera Bassi Patiala Alamgir	43 grade ordinary Portland Cement (first revision ) (Amendments 3)	IS 08112:89	
123. 9117470	96/07	Haryana Chemicals & Pesticides T/6, Indl. Area, Bahadurgarh 124 507, Haryana	Chlorpyrifos emulsifiable concentrates (Amendment 1)	IS 08944:78	

1	2	3	4	5	6
124. 9118472	96/07	Jyoti Vanaspati & Allied Industries Ltd. 5 Km. Stone, Vill : Sultarpur P.O. Fazilpur, Bahadurgarh Road, Sonapat	Flexible packs for the packing of vanaspati (Amendments 3)	IS 11352:85	
125. 9118270	96/07	Trilo Agro Industries Pvt. Ltd. Village & PO Jharmari Patiala-147001	Monocrotophos SL (second revision)	IS 08074:90	
126. 9118371	96/07	Trilo Agro Industries Pvt. Ltd. Village & PO Jharmari Patiala-147001	Endosulfan emulsifiable concentrates (first revision) (Amendments 2)	IS 04323:80	
127. 6106248	96/07	Karthik Industries 957, 2nd Main 2nd Cross Road Vidyaranyaapuram Mysore-570008	Solid bio mass CHULHA: Part 1 Portable (metallic) (Amendments 2)	IS 13152:91 Part 01	
128. 6106046	96/07	Nav Uday Urja Pvt. Ltd. 30, 8th B Cross, Anniappa Garden New Thippasanora Bangalore 560075	Domestic gas stoves for use with liquefied petroleum gases (fourth revision)	IS 04246:92	
129. 9090072	96/07	Life Time Appliances Pvt. Ltd. 1142, Sector 19, Faridabad	Domestic gas stoves for use with liquefied petroleum gases (fourth revision)	IS 04246:92	

[No. CMD/13:11]

J. VENKATARAMAN, Addl. Director General

नई दिल्ली, 19 मार्च, 1998

का.आ. 935.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे रद्द कर दिए गए हैं और वापस ले लिए गए हैं :—

## अनुसूची

क्रम	रद्द किये गये मानक सं.	भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खंड 3 उपखंड (ii) में का.आ. संख्या और तिथि प्रकाशित	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4
1.	आईएस 2162 : 1979	का आ. 0358 दि. 83-01-15	आईएस 13743 (भाग 1 एवं भाग 6) : 93 द्वारा अतिक्रमित

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2.	आईएस 2163 : 1976	का.आ. 3822 दि. 79-11-24		आईएस 13740:1993 और आईएस 13742 भाग-1(9):1993 द्वारा अतिश्रुत	
3.	आईएस 2169 : 1963	का.आ. 3025 दि. 63-10-26		आईएस 8611 से 8621 : द्वारा अतिश्रुत	
4.	आईएस 2170 : 1963	का.आ. 2370 दि. 63-08-24		-यही-	
5.	आईएस 2392 : 1963	का.आ. 2370 दि. 63-08-24		तकनीकी समिति के निर्णय	
6.	आईएस 2793 : 1964	का.आ. 0083 दि. 65-01-02		-यही-	
7.	आईएस 3230 : 1970	का.आ. 1277 दि. 72-05-27		आईएस 10952 द्वारा अतिश्रुत	
8.	आईएस 4537 : 1968	का.आ. 3152 दि. 68-09-14		तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय	
9.	आईएस 4872 : 1968	का.आ. 1455 दि. 69-04-19		-यही-	
10.	आईएस 5617 : 1970	का.आ. 1555 दि. 72-06-24		आई एस 10952 : द्वारा अतिश्रुत	
11.	आईएस 5990 : 1971	का.आ. 3318 दि. 72-10-21		तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय	
12.	आईएस 6091 : 1971	का.आ. 0120 दि. 73-01-13		आईएस 11002 : द्वारा अतिश्रुत	
13.	आईएस 6172 : 1979	का.आ. 1341 दि. 82-04-03		तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय	
14.	आईएस 6174 : 1971	का.आ. 0423 दि. 75-02-15		आईएस 6175 (भाग 5) : 91 द्वारा अतिश्रुत	
15.	आईएस 7210 : 1974	का.आ. 0776 दि. 76-02-21		तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय	
16.	आईएस 7764 : 1975	का.आ. 3351 दि. 78-11-25		-यही-	
17.	आईएस 7765 : 1975	का.आ. 3439 दि. 78-12-02		-यही-	
18.	आईएस 7796 : 1975	का.आ. 3440 दि. 78-12-02		आईएस 6175 (भाग 8) : 91 द्वारा अतिश्रुत	
19.	आईएस 7821 : 1975	का.आ. 1596 दि. 79-05-19		आईएस 6175 (भाग 4) : 91 द्वारा अतिश्रुत	
20.	आईएस 7936 : 1976	का.आ. 1596 दि. 79-05-19		तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय	
21.	आईएस 8065 : 1976	का.आ. 1597 दि. 79-05-19		आईएस 13741 (भाग 2):93 द्वारा अतिश्रुत	
22.	आईएस 8235 : 1976	का.आ. 0099 दि. 80-01-12		तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय	
23.	आईएस 8301 : 1976	का.आ. 0415 दि. 80-02-23		आईएस 13741 (भाग 5): द्वारा अतिश्रुत	
24.	आईएस 8612 : 1977	का.आ. 2118 दि. 80-08-09		तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय	
25.	आईएस 8613 : 1977	का.आ. 2793 दि. 80-10-18		-यही-	
26.	आईएस 8617 : 1977	का.आ. 3170 दि. 80-11-15		-यही-	
27.	आईएस 8778 : 1978	का.आ. 3416 दि. 80-12-13		आईएस 13743 (भाग 2):97 द्वारा अतिश्रुत	
28.	आईएस 9169 : 1979	का.आ. 3611 दि. 83-09-24		आई एस 6173 (भाग 1) : 93 द्वारा अतिश्रुत	
29.	आईएस 9327 : 1979	का.आ. 0219 दि. 84-01-21		आईएस 13741 (भाग 4) : 93 द्वारा अतिश्रुत	
30.	आईएस 10969 : 1984	का.आ. 0295 दि. 87-01-31		आई एस 13743 (भाग 3) : 97 द्वारा अतिश्रुत	
31.	आईएस 11120 : 1984	का.आ. 0462 दि. 87-02-14		तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय	
32.	आईएस 11836 : 1986	का.आ. 1424 दि. 90-05-19		-यही-	
33.	आईएस 11837 : 1986	का.आ. 1424 दि. 90-05-19		-यही-	



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
34.	आई एम 11878 (भाग 1) : 1986	का.आ. 1544 दि. 90-06-02	आई एम 13743 (भाग 5) : 97 द्वारा अतिश्रमित		
35.	आई एस 11878 (भाग 2) : 1986	का.आ. 1543 दि. 90-06-02	आई एस 13743 (भाग 6) : 97 द्वारा अतिश्रमित		
36.	आई एस 11878 (भाग 3) : 1987	का.आ. 1432 दि. 90-05-19	आई एस 13743 (भाग 9) : 97 द्वारा अतिश्रमित		
37.	आई एम 12294 : 1988	का.आ. 1432 दि. 90-05-19	आई एस 13741 (भाग 3) : 93 द्वारा अतिश्रमित		
38.	आई एस 12454 : 1988	का.आ. 1732 दि. 90-06-30	आई एस 11118 : द्वारा अतिश्रमित		
39.	आई एस 12738 : 1995	का.आ. 3077 दि. 95-11-25	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय		

[सं. के प्र वि/13 : 7]

जे. वेंकटरमन, अपर महानिदेशक

New Delhi, the 19th March, 1999

S.O. 935.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, it is, hereby notified that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are mentioned in the Schedule given hereafter, have been cancelled and stand withdrawn ;

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No. & Year of the No. Indian Standard Cancelled	S.O. No. & Date published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. IS 2162 : 1979	S.O. 0358 Dated 83-01-15	Superseded by IS 13743 (Part 1 and Part 6) : 1993
2. IS 2163 : 1976	S.O. 3822 Dated 79-11-24	Superseded by IS 13740 : 1993 and IS 13742 (Part 1 to 9) : 1993
3. IS 2169 : 1963	S.O. 3025 Dated 63-10-26	Superseded by IS 8611 to IS 8621
4. IS 2170 : 1963	S.O. 2370 Dated 63-08-24	-do-
5. IS 2392 : 1963	S.O. 2370 Dated 63-08-24	Decision of Technical Committee
6. IS 2793 : 1964	S.O. 0083 Dated 65-01-02	-do-
7. IS 3230 : 1970	S.O. 1277 Dated 72-05-27	Superseded by IS 10952
8. IS 4537 : 1968	S.O. 3152 Dated 68-09-14	Decision of Technical Committee
9. IS 4872 : 1968	S.O. 1455 Dated 69-04-19	-do-
10. IS 5617 : 1970	S.O. 1555 Dated 72-06-24	Superseded by IS 10952
11. IS 5990 : 1971	S.O. 3318 Dated 72-10-21	Decision of Technical Committee
12. IS 6091 : 1971	S.O. 0120 Dated 73-01-13	Superseded by IS 11002

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
13.	IS 6172 ; 1979	S.O.1341 Dated 82-04-03	Decision of Technical Committee
14.	IS 6174 ; 1971	S.O.0423 Dated 75-02-15	Superseded by IS 6175 (Part 5);1991
15.	IS 7210 ; 1974	S.O.0776 Dated 76-02-21	Decision of Technical Committee
16.	IS 7764 ; 1975	S.O.3351 Dated 78-11-25	-do-
17.	IS 7765 ; 1975	S.O.3439 Dated 78-12-02	-do-
18.	IS 7796 ; 1975	S.O.3440 Dated 78-12-02	Superseded by IS 6175 (Part 8);1991
19.	IS 7821 ; 1975	S.O.1596 Dated 79-05-19	Superseded by IS 6175 (Part 4);1991
20.	IS 7936 ; 1976	S.O.1596 Dated 79-05-19	Decision of Technical Committee
21.	IS 8065 ; 1976	S.O.1597 Dated 79-05-19	Superseded by IS 13741 (Part 2);1993
22.	IS 8235 ; 1976	S.O.0099 Dated 80-01-12	Decision of Technical Committee
23.	IS 8301 ; 1976	S.O.0415 Dated 80-02-23	Superseded by IS 13741 (Part 5)
24.	IS 8612 ; 1977	S.O.2118 Dated 80-08-09	Decision of Technical Committee
25.	IS 8613 ; 1977	S.O.2793 Dated 80-10-18	-do-
26.	IS 8617 ; 1977	S.O.3170 Dated 80-11-15	-do-
27.	IS 8778 ; 1978	S.O.3416 Dated 80-12-13	Superseded by IS 13743 (Part 2);1997
28.	IS 9169 ; 1979	S.O.3611 Dated 83-09-24	Superseded by IS 6173 (Part 1);1993
29.	IS 9327 ; 1979	S.O.0219 Dated 84-01-21	Superseded by IS 13741 (Part 4);1993
30.	IS 10969 ; 1984	S.O.0295 Dated 87-01-31	Superseded by IS 13743 (Part 3);1997
31.	IS 11120 ; 1984	S.O.0462 Dated 87-02-14	Decision of Technical Committee
32.	IS 11836 ; 1986	S.O.1424 Dated 90-05-19	-do-
33.	IS 11837 ; 1986	S.O.1424 Dated 90-05-19	Decision of Technical Committee
34.	IS 11878(Pt.1);86	S.O.1544 Dated 90-06-02	Superseded by IS 13743 (Part 5);1997
35.	IS 11878(Pt.2) ; 86	S.O.1543 Dated 90-06-02	Superseded by IS 13743 (Part 6);1997
36.	IS 11878(Pt.3) ; 87	S.O.1432 Dated 90-05-19	Superseded by IS 13743 (Part 9);1997
37.	IS 12294 ; 1988	S.O.1432 Dated 90-05-19	Superseded by IS 13741 (Part 3);1993
38.	IS 12454 ; 1988	S.O.1732 Dated 90-06-30	Superseded by IS 11118
39.	IS 12738 ; 1995	S.O.3077 Dated 95-11-25	Decision of Technical Committee

गृही दिवस, 22 मार्च 1999

का. आ. 936 :- भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उप नियम (i) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे रद्द कर दिए गए हैं और वापस ले लिये गये हैं :-

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं	रद्द किये गए मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) में का.आ. संख्या और तिथि प्रकाशित	टिप्पणी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 1520 : 1980	का.आ. 1020 दि. 85-03-09	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
2.	आई एस 2429 (भाग 2) : 70	का.आ. 1277 दि. 72-05-27	-यही-
3.	आई एस 2434 : 1973	का.आ. 2557 दि. 75-08-09	-यही-
4.	आई एस 2795 : 1964	का.आ. 0735 दि. 65-03-06	-यही-
5.	आई एस 2845 : 1964	का.आ. 1152 दि. 65-04-10	-यही-
6.	आई एस 2846 : 1964	-यही-	-यही-
7.	आई एस 3157 : 1965	का.आ. 03298 दि. 66-11-05	आई एस 1342 द्वारा अतिरिक्तित
8.	आई एस 3159 : 1965	का.आ. 2246 दि. 66-07-30	-यही-
9.	आई एस 3223 : 1967	का.आ. 2654 दि. 67-08-05	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
10.	आई एस 3366 : 1965	का.आ. 1081 दि. 66-04-09	-यही-
11.	आई एस 3814 : 1967	का.आ. 0683 दि. 68-02-24	-यही-
12.	आई एस 3970 : 1967	का.आ. 1972 दि. 67-06-10	आई एस 7587 (भाग 6) द्वारा अतिरिक्तित
13.	आई एस 5532 (भाग 1) : 1984	का.आ. 0509 दि. 87-02-21	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
14.	आई एस 5532 (भाग 2) : 84	-यही-	-यही-
15.	आई एस 5532 (भाग 3) : 84	-यही-	-यही-
16.	आई एस 5532 (भाग 4) : 1984	का.आ. 0509 दि. 87-02-21	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
17.	आई एस 5537 : 1991	का.आ. 1708 दि. 92-06-27	-यही-
18.	आई एस 5538 : (भाग 1) : 1969	का.आ. 1277 दि. 72-05-27	-यही-
19.	आई एस 5538 (भाग 2) : 1969	का.आ. 1604 दि. 75-05-24	-यही-
20.	आई एस 5769 : 1981	का.आ. 1294 दि. 85-03-30	-यही-
21.	आई एस 5770 : 1982	का.आ. 2148 दि. 85-05-18	-यही-
22.	आई एस 5771 : 1981	का.आ. 1020 दि. 85-03-09	-यही-
23.	आई एस 5772 : 1982	का.आ. 3336 दि. 85-07-20	-यही-
24.	आई एस 5773 : 1970	का.आ. 1277 दि. 72-05-27	-यही-
25.	आई एस 5774 : 1970	का.आ. 3544 दि. 71-09-25	-यही-
26.	आई एस 5775 : 1970	का.आ. 1555 दि. 72-06-24	-यही-
27.	आई एस 5854 : 1970	का.आ. 3305 दि. 72-10-21	-यही-
28.	आई एस 5855 : 1982	का.आ. 2831 दि. 85-06-22	-यही-
29.	आई एस 6569 (भाग 1) : 1985	का.आ. 1537 दि. 90-06-02	आई एस 6569 : 92 द्वारा अतिरिक्तित
30.	आई एस 6569 (भाग 2) : 1985	का.आ. 1528 दि. 90-06-02	-यही-
31.	आई एस 6569 (भाग 3)	का.आ. 1537 दि. 90-06-02	-यही-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
32.	आई एस 6569 (भाग 4) : 1985	का.आ. 1525 दि. 90-06-02	—यही—
33.	आई एस 6927 (भाग 1) : 1973	का.आ. 2015 दि. 75-06-28	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
34.	आई एस 6927 (भाग 2) : 1973	का.आ. 2558 दि. 75-08-09	—यही—
35.	आई एस 6928 (भाग 1) : 1986	का.आ. 2557 दि. 75-08-09	आई एस 6928 : 29 द्वारा अतिरिक्त
36.	आई एस 6928 (भाग 2) : 1986	का.आ. 1543 दि. 90-06-02	—यही—
37.	आई एस 6929 (भाग 1) : 1985	का.आ. 1537 दि. 90-06-02	आई एस 13288 (भाग 1) : 91 द्वारा अतिरिक्त
38.	आई एस 6929 (भाग 2)	का.आ. 1535 दि. 90-06-02	—यही—
39.	आई एस 7037 (भाग 1) : 1973	का.आ. 2669 दि. 75-08-16	आई एस 13288 (भाग 3) : 92 द्वारा अतिरिक्त
40.	आई एस 7037 (भाग 2) : 73	—यही—	—यही—
41.	आई एस 7195 (भाग 1) : 74	का.आ. 2669 दि. 75-08-16	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
42.	आई एस 7195 (भाग 2) : 75	का.आ. 2547 दि. 77-08-13	—यही—
43.	आई एस 7195 (भाग 3) : 74	का.आ. 0988 दि. 76-03-06	—यही—
44.	आई एस 7341 (भाग 1) : 74	का.आ. 2858 दि. 76-08-07	आई एस 13288 (भाग 6) : 1992 द्वारा अतिरिक्त
45.	आई एस 7341 (भाग 2) : 74	का.आ. 0988 दि. 76-03-06	यही
46.	आई एस 7917 (भाग 2) : 75	का.आ. 1596 दि. 79-05-19	—यही—
47.	आई एस 8169 (भाग 2) : 76	का.आ. 3823 दि. 79-11-24	—यही—
48.	आई एस 8178 (भाग 1) : 76	—यही—	आई एस 13288 (भाग 2) : 1991 द्वारा अतिरिक्त
49.	आई एस 8178 (भाग 2) : 76	का.आ. 3822 दि. 79-11-24	—यही—
50.	आई एस 8575 (भाग 1) : 77	का.आ. 2793 दि. 80-10-18	आई एस 13288 (भाग 6) : 1992 द्वारा अतिरिक्त
51.	आई एस 8575 (भाग 2) : 77	का.आ. 2116 दि. 80-08-09	—यही—
52.	आई एस 8737 (भाग 1) : 79	का.आ. 2862 दि. 81-10-10	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
53.	आई एस 9273 (भाग 1) : 79	का.आ. 4451 दि. 83-12-10	आई एस 13288 (भाग 4) : 1993 द्वारा अतिरिक्त
54.	आई एस 9273 (भाग 2) : 79	का.आ. 3450 दि. 82-10-02	—यही—
55.	आई एस 11053 : 1983	का.आ. 1553 दि. 90-06-02	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
56.	आई एस 11114 (भाग 1) : 85	का.आ. 1356 दि. 87-05-30	—यही—
57.	आई एस 11517 : 1985	का.आ. 1529 दि. 90-06-02	—यही—
58.	आई एस 12194 : 1987	का.आ. 1542 दि. 09-06-02	—यही—
59.	आई एस 12919 : 1990	का.आ. 1209 दि. 91-05-04	—यही—
60.	आई एस 12933 (भाग 4) : 90	का.आ. 1959 दि. 92-07-25	—यही—

[सं. के प्र वि/ 13 : 7]

जे. वेंकटरमन, अपर महानिदेशक

New Delhi, the 22nd March, 1999

S.O. 936.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, it is, hereby notified that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are mentioned in the Schedule given hereafter, have been cancelled and stand withdrawn ;

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No. & Year of the No. Indian Standard Cancelled	S.O. No. & Date Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section(ii)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(4)
1. IS 1528:1980	S.O.1020 Dated 85-03-09	Decision of Technical Committee
2. IS 2429(Pt.2):70	S.O.1277 Dated 72-05-27	-do-
3. IS 2434:1973	S.O.2557 Dated 75-08-09	-do-
4. IS 2795:1964	S.O.0735 Dated 65-03-06	-do-
5. IS 2845:1964	S.O.1152 Dated 65-04-10	-do-
6. IS 2846:1964	-do-	-do-
7. IS 3157:1965	S.O.3298 Dated 66-11-05	Superseded by IS 1342
8. IS 3159:1965	S.O.2246 Dated 66-07-30	Superseded by IS 1342
9. IS 3223:1967	S.O.2654 Dated 67-08-05	Decision of Technical Committee
10. IS 3366:1965	S.O.1081 Dated 66-04-09	-do-
11. IS 3814:1967	S.O.0683 Dated 68-02-24	-do-
12. IS 3970:1967	S.O.1972 Dated 67-06-10	Superseded by IS 7587 (Part 6)
13. IS 5532(Pt.1):84	S.O.0509 Dated 87-02-21	Decision of Technical Committee
14. IS 5532(Pt.2):84	-do-	-do-
15. IS 5532(Pt.3):84	S.O.0509 Dated 87-02-21	Decision of Technical Committee
16. IS 5532(Pt.4):84	-do-	-do-
17. IS 5537:1991	S.O.1708 Dated 92-06-27	-do-
18. IS 5538(Pt.1):69	S.O.1277 Dated 72-05-27	-do-
19. IS 5538(Pt.2):69	S.O.1604 Dated 75-05-24	-do-
20. IS 5769:1981	S.O.1294 Dated 85-03-30	-do-
21. IS 5770:1982	S.O.2148 Dated 85-05-18	-do-
22. IS 5771:1981	S.O.1010 Dated 85-03-09	-do-
23. IS 5772:1982	S.O.3336 Dated 85-07-20	-do-
24. IS 5773:1970	S.O.1277 Dated 72-05-27	-do-
25. IS 5774:1970	S.O.3544 Dated 71-09-25	-do-
26. IS 5775:1970	S.O.1555 Dated 72-06-24	-do-
27. IS 5854:1970	S.O.3305 Dated 72-10-21	-do-
28. IS 5855:1982	S.O.2831 Dated 85-06-22	-do-
29. IS 6569(Pt.1):85	S.O.1537 Dated 90-06-02	Superseded by IS 6569:92
30. IS 6569(Pt.2):85	S.O.1528 Dated 90-06-02	-do-
31. IS 6569(Pt.3):85	S.O.1537 Dated 90-06-02	-do-
32. IS 6569(Pt.4):85	S.O.1525 Dated 90-06-02	-do-
33. IS 6927(Pt.1):73	S.O.2015 Dated 75-06-28	Decision of Technical Committee
34. IS 6927(Pt.2):73	S.O.2558 Dated 75-08-09	-do-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
35.	IS 6928(Pt.1):86	S.O.2557 Dated 75-08-09	Superseded by IS 6928:92
36.	IS 6928(Pt.2):86	S.O.1543 Dated 90-06-02	-do-
37.	IS 6929(Pt.1):85	S.O.1537 Dated 90-06-02	Superseded by ISI 13288 (Part 1):1991
38.	IS 6929(Pt. 2):85	S.O.1535 Dated 90-06-02	-do-
39.	IS 7037(Pt.1):73	S.O.2669 Dated 75-08-16	Superseded by IS 13288 (Part 3):1992
40.	IS 7037(Pt.2):73	-do-	-do-
41.	IS 7195(Pt.1):74	S.O.2669 Dated 75-08-16	Decision of Technical Committee
42.	IS 7195(Pt.2):75	S.O.2547 Dated 77-08-13	-do-
43.	IS 7195(Pt.3):74	S.O.0988 Dated 76-03-06	-do-
44.	IS 7341(Pt.1):74	S.O.2858 Dated 76-08-07	Superseded by IS 13288 (Part 6):1992
45.	IS 7341(Pt.2):74	S.O.0988 Dated 76-03-06	-do-
46.	IS 7917(Pt.2):75	S.O.1596 Dated 79-05-19	-do-
47.	IS 8169(Pt.2):76	S.O.3823 Dated 79-11-24	-do-
48.	IS 8178(Pt.1):76	-do-	Superseded by IS 13288 (Part 2):1991
49.	IS 8178(Pt.2):76	S.O.3822 Dated 79-11-24	-do-
50.	IS 8575(Pt.1):77	S.O.2793 Dated 80-10-18	Superseded by IS 13288 (Part 6):1992
51.	IS 8575(Pt.2):77	S.O.2116 Dated 80-08-09	-do-
52.	IS 8737(Pt.1):79	S.O.2862 Dated 81-10-10	Decision of Technical Committee
53.	IS 9723(Pt.1):79	S.O.4451 Dated 83-12-10	Superseded by IS 13288 (Part 4):1993
54.	IS 9273(Pt.2):79	S.O.3450 Dated 82-10-02	-do-
55.	IS 11053:1983	S.O.1553 Dated 90-06-02	Decision of Technical Committee
56.	IS 11114(Pt.1):85	S.O.1356 Dated 87-05-30	-do-
57.	IS 11517:1985	S.O.1529 Dated 90-06-02	-do-
58.	IS 12194:1987	S.O.1542 Dated 90-06-02	-do-
59.	IS 12919:1990	S.O.1209 Dated 91-05-04	-do-
60.	IS 12933(Pt.4):90	S.O.1959 Dated 92-07-25	-do-

नई दिल्ली, 23 मार्च, 1999

का.आ. 937.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में एतद्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये हैं, वे रद्द कर दिये गये हैं और वापस ले लिये गये हैं:—

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	रद्द किये गये मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	भारत के राजपत्र भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) में का.आ. संख्या और तिथि प्रकाशित	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4
1.	आई एस 13:1949	का.आ. 0658 दि. 55-03-26	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
2.	आई एस 14:1949	—यही—	—यही—
3.	आई एस 203:1984	का.आ. 1436 दि. 90-05-19	—यही—
4.	आई एस 350:1968	का.आ. 1906 दि. 69-05-17	—यही—
5.	आई एस 352:1973	का.आ. 2558 दि. 75-08-09	—यही—
6.	आई एस 375:1963	का.आ. 2877 दि. 63-10-12	आई एस 5578 और आई एस 11353 द्वारा अतिश्रुत
7.	आई एस 434(भाग 1):64	का.आ. 2673 दि. 65-08-28	आई एस 9968 द्वारा अतिश्रुत
8.	आई एस 434(भाग 2):1964	—यही—	—यही—
9.	आई एस 541:1954	का.आ. 0658 दि. 55-03-26	आई एस 1651 और 1652 द्वारा अतिश्रुत
10.	आई एस 556:1960	का.आ. 1463 दि. 60-06-11	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
11.	आई एस 585:1962	का.आ. 1998 दि. 62-06-30	आई एस 12360:1988 द्वारा अतिश्रुत
12.	आई एस 722(भाग 3):1977	का.आ. 3171 दि. 80-11-15	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
13.	आई एस 722(भाग 5):80	का.आ. 1294 दि. 85-03-30	—यही—
14.	आई एस 722(भाग):1980	—यही—	—यही—
15.	आई एस 722(भाग 7/खंड 1):1987	का.आ. 1548 दि. 90-06-02	—यही—
16.	आई एस 722(भाग 7/खंड 2):1987	का.आ. 1546 दि. 90-06-02	—यही—
17.	आई एस 722(भाग 7/खंड 3):1987		—यही—
18.	आई एस 1119:1957	का.आ. 278 दि. 58-03-22	—यही—
19.	आई एस 1147:1957	का.आ. 1349 दि. 58-07-12	आई एस 1885(भाग 8) द्वारा अतिश्रुत
20.	आई एस 1565:1966	का.आ. 0913 दि. 67-03-18	आई एस 10659 और आई एस 11067 द्वारा अतिश्रुत
21.	आई एस 1567:1960	का.आ. 2319 दि. 60-09-24	आई एस 2607 और 4064 द्वारा अतिश्रुत
22.	आई एस 1596:1977	का.आ. 1728 दि. 81-01-13	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
23.	आई एस 1653:1972	का.आ. 1290 दि. 75-04-26	—यही—
24.	आई एस 1753:1967	का.आ. 3734 दि. 67-10-21	—यही—
25.	आई एस 1818:1972	का.आ. 1853 दि. 74-07-27	—यही—

1	2	3	4
26.	आई एस 1822:1967	का.आ. 2442 दि. 61-10-14	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
27.	आई एस 1886:1961	का.आ. 2789 दि. 07-08-19	आई एस 10028(भाग 2-3) द्वारा अतिरिक्त
28.	आई एस 1951:1961	का.आ. 1998 दि. 62-06-30	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
29.	आई एस 2032 (भाग 4) : 1964	का.आ. 2033 दि. 65-07-17	आई एस 2032 (भाग 26 एवं आई एस 2032 (भाग 28) द्वारा अतिरिक्त
30.	आई एस 2147:1962	का.आ. 1682 दि. 63-06-29	आई एस 13947:(भाग 1):93 द्वारा अतिरिक्त
31.	आई एस 2208:1962	—यही—	आई एस 9224(भाग 2) द्वारा अतिरिक्त
32.	आई एस 2274:1963	का.आ. 1683 दि. 63-06-22	आई एस 732 द्वारा अतिरिक्त
33.	आई एस 2493:1963	का.आ. 3590 दि. 63-12-28	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
34.	आई एस 2509:1973	का.आ. 2557 दि. 75-08-09	आई एस 9537 (भाग 3) द्वारा अतिरिक्त
35.	आई एस 2516 (भाग 1/ खंड 2) : 1980	का.आ. 0415 दि. 64-02-01	आई एस 13118:91 द्वारा अतिरिक्त
36.	आई एस 2516(भाग 1/ खंड 3): 1972	का.आ. 1750 दि. 75-06-09	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
37.	आई एस 2516 (भाग 2/ खंड 2) : 1980	का.आ. 1081 दि. 66-04-09	आई एस 13118:91 द्वारा अतिरिक्त
38.	आई एस 2516(भाग 3/ खंड 2): 1980	का.आ. 1059 दि. 84-03-31	—यही—
39.	आई एस 2516(भाग 4/ खंड 2):1980	—	—यही—
40.	आई एस 2516(भाग 5/ खंड 2'': 1980	—	—यही—
41.	आई एस 2516(भाग 1 एवं 2 खंड 1) : 1985	—	आई एस 13947(भाग 2): 1993 द्वारा अतिरिक्त
42.	आई एस 2576 : 1975	का.आ. 1059 दि. 84-03-31	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
43.	आई एस 2959:1985	का.आ. 1426 दि. 90-05-19	आई एस 13947 (भाग 4/ खंड 1 द्वारा अतिरिक्त
44.	आई एस 2982:1965	का.आ. 2673 दि. 65-08-28	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
45.	आई एस 3003 (भाग 1) : 1977	का.आ. 1550 दि. 81-05-23	—यही—
46.	आई एस 3003(भाग 2) : 1977	का.आ. 3416 दि. 80-12-13	आई एस 13584:92 द्वारा अतिरिक्त
47.	आई एस 3003 (भाग 3) : 1978	का.आ. 2178 दि. 81-08-15	आई एस 13466:92 द्वारा अतिरिक्त
48.	आई एस 3003(भाग 4):78	—यही—	—यही—
49.	आई एस 3070 (भाग 2) : 1966	का.आ. 0557 दि. 94-02-26	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
50.	आई एस 3072:1975	का.आ. 2547 दि. 77-08-13	—यही—
51.	आई एस 3106: 1966	का.आ. 0469 दि. 67-02-11	—यही—
52.	आई एस 3347 (भाग 6/ खंड 1):1977	का.आ. 1995 दि. 80-07-26	—यही—
53.	आई एस 3347 (भाग 6/ खंड 2) : 1982	का.आ. 3669 दि. 86-10-25	—यही—
54.	आई एस 3347(भाग 7/ खंड 1):1977	का.आ. 2116 दि. 80-08-09	—यही—



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55.	आई एस 3347(भाग 7/खंड 2): का.आ. 3669 दि. 86-10-25 1982		तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
56.	आई एस 3765 :1966	का.आ. 1759 दि. 67-05-20	—यही—
57.	आई एस 3914 :1967	का.आ. 40. दि. 67-11-18	—यही—
58.	आई एस 4064(भाग 3) : 1978	का.आ. 1341 दि. 82-04-03	आई एस 13947(भाग 3) ; 93 द्वारा अतिरिक्त
59.	आई एस 4064(भाग 2):78	—यही—	—यही—
60.	आई एस 4237:1982	का.आ. 0455 दि. 87-02-14	आई एस 13947(भाग 1):93 द्वारा अतिरिक्त
61.	आई एस 4288:1988	का.आ. 0520 दि. 68-02-10	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
62.	आई एस 4710-1968	का.आ. 0593 दि. 69-02-15	—यही—
63.	आई एस 4800(भाग 4) :1968	का.आ. 1455 दि. 69-04-19	आई एस 13730 (भाग 1) : 93 द्वारा अति-रिक्त
64.	आई एस 4800(भाग 6):68	—	आई एस 13730 (भाग 4):93 द्वारा अतिरिक्त
65.	आई एस 4800 (भाग 7):70	का.आ. 15 55 दि. 72-06-24	आई एस 13730 (भाग 6) :94 द्वारा अतिरिक्त
66.	आई एस 4800(भाग 11) :1981	का.आ. 0748 दि. 85-02-23	आई एस 13730 (भाग 7):93 द्वारा अतिरिक्त
67.	आई एस 4800 (भाग 14) :1991	का.आ. 0880 दि. 92-03-21	आई एस 13730 (भाग 20 ) :93 द्वारा अतिरिक्त
68.	आई एस 4850 :1968	का.आ. 1455 दि. 69-04-19	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
69.	आई एस 5124:1969	का.आ. 4311 दि. 69-10-25	—यही—
70.	आई एस 5728 :1970	का.आ. 3544 दि. 71-09-25	आई एस 13234 द्वारा अतिरिक्त
71.	आई एस 5755 :1970	का.आ. 1555 दि. 72-06-24	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
72.	आई एस 5792 : 1070	का.आ. 1635 दि. 72-07-08	आई एस 9385(भाग 3) द्वारा अतिरिक्त
73.	आई एस 5959 (भाग 1) 70	का.आ. 3318 दि. 72-10-21	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
74.	आई एस 5959 (भाग 2) 70	का.आ. 0398 दि. 72-02-05	—यही—
75.	आई एस 5987:1970	का.आ. 3318 दि. 72-10-21	—यही—
76.	आई एस 6390 (भाग 1) : 83	—	आई एस 14155 : 1994 द्वारा अतिरिक्त
77.	आई एस 6390 (भाग 3) :92	का.आ. 0402 दि. 94-02-05	—यही—
78.	आई एस 6585:1972	का.आ. 1853 दि. 74-07-27	आई एस 10322(भाग 3) द्वारा अतिरिक्त
79.	आई एस 6875 (भाग 1):73	—	आई एस 13947(भाग 5/खंड 1) द्वारा अतिरिक्त
80.	आई एस 6875(भाग 2):73	—	—यही—
81.	आई एस 6875(भाग 3):80	का.आ. 3278 दि. 84-10-20	—यही—
82.	आई एस 7218 :1974	का.आ. 1596 दि. 76-05-08	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
83.	आई एस 7253 :1974	का.आ. 0988 दि. 76-03-06	—यही—
84.	आई एस 7733 :1975	का.आ. 2239 दि. 78-08-05	—यही—
85.	आई एस 7987 :1976	का.आ. 1598 दि. 79-05-19	—यही—
86.	आई एस 8239 :1976	का.आ. 0099 दि. 80-01-12	आई एस 13346 : 92 द्वारा अतिरिक्त
87.	आई एस 8240 :1976	—यही—	—यही—
88.	आई एस 8241 :1976	—यही—	—यही—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
89.	आई एस 8264:1976	का.आ. 0097 दि. 80-01-12	आई एस 10026(भाग 3) द्वारा अतिक्रमित
90.	आई एस 8544(भाग 1):77	का.आ. 2118 दि. 80-08-09	आई एस 13947(भाग 4/खंड 1):1993 द्वारा अतिक्रमित
91.	आई एस 8544(भाग 2):77	का.आ. 1995 दि. 80-07-26	—यही—
92.	आई एस 8544(भाग 3/ खंड 1):1979	का.आ. 1342 दि. 82-04-03	—यही—
93.	आई एस 8544(भाग 3/ खंड 2):1979	—यही—	—यही—
94.	आई एस 8544(भाग 4):79	—	—यही—
95.	आई एस 8724:1978	का.आ. 3171 दि. 80-11-15	आई एस 2086 द्वारा अतिक्रमित
96.	आई एस 8783:1978	का.आ. 2001 दि. 81-07-25	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
97.	आई एस 9224(भाग 1):79	का.आ. 3449 दि. 82-10-02	आई एस 13703 (भाग 1):93 द्वारा अतिक्रमित
98.	आई एस 9224 (भाग 2):79	का.आ. 4186 दि. 82-12-18	आई एस 13703(भाग 2/खंड 1):93 द्वारा अतिक्रमित
99.	आई एस 9224(भाग 4):80	का.आ. 0748 दि. 85-02-23	आई एस 13703 (भाग 4) द्वारा अतिक्रमित
100.	आई एस 10051:1981	का.आ. 2148 दि. 85-05-18	तकनीकी समिति का निर्णय
101.	आई एस 12788:1989	का.आ. 0159 दि. 91-01-19	—यही—
102.	आई एस 12956:1990	—	—यही—

[सं. के प्र वि /13:7]

जे. वेंकटरमन, अपर महानिदेशक

New Delhi, the 23rd March, 1999

S.O. 937.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, it is, hereby notified that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are mentioned in the Schedule given hereafter, have been cancelled and stand withdrawn :

### SCHEDULE

Sl. No. & Year of the Indian Standard Cancelled	S.O. No. & Date published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. IS 13:1949	S.O.0658 Dated 55-03-26	Decision of Technical Committee
2. IS 14:1949	-do-	-do-
3. IS 203:1984	S.O. 1436 Dated 90-05-19	-do-
4. IS 350:1968	S.O. 1906 Dated 69-05-17	-do-
5. IS 352:1973	S.O. 2558 Dated 75-08-09	-do-
6. IS 375:1963	S.O. 2877 Dated 63-10-12	Superseded by IS 5578 and IS 11353
7. IS 434 (Pt.1):64	S.O. 2673 Dated 65-08-28	Superseded by IS 9968
8. IS 434 (Pt.2):1964	-do-	Superseded by IS 9968
9. IS 541:1954	S.O. 0658 Dated 55-03-26	Superseded by IS 1651 and IS 1652
10. IS 556:1960	S.O. 1463 Dated 60-06-11	Decision of Technical Committee
11. IS 585:1962	S.O. 1998 Dated 62-06-30	Superseded by IS 12360:1988
12. IS 722 (Pt.3):1977	S.O. 3171 Dated 80-11-15	Decision of Technical Committee
13. IS 722 (Pt.5):1980	S.O. 1294 Dated 85-03-30	Decision of Technical Committee
14. IS 722 (Pt.6):1980	-do-	-do-
15. IS 722 (Pt.7/Sec.1):1987	S.O. 1548 Dated 90-06-02	-do-
16. IS 722(Pt.7/Sec. 2):1987	S.O. 1546 Dated 90-06-02	-do-
17. IS 722(Pt.7/Sec 3):1987	—	-do-
18. IS 1119:1957	S.O. 0278 Dated 58-03-22	-do-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
19. IS 1147:1957	S.O.1349 Dated 58-07-12		Superseded by IS 1885 (Part 8)
20. IS 1565:1966	S.O.0913 Dated 67-03-18		Superseded by IS 10659 and IS 11067
21. IS 1567:1960	S.O.2319 Dated 60-09-24		Superseded by IS 2607 and IS 4064
22. IS 1596:1977	S.O.1728 Dated 81-01-13		Decision of Technical Committee
23. IS 1653:1972	S.O.1290 Dated 75-04-26		-do-
24. IS 1753:1967	S.O.3734 Dated 67-10-21		-do-
25. IS 1818:1972	S.O.1853 Dated 74-07-27		-do-
26. IS 1822:1967	S.O.2442 Dated 61-10-14		-do-
27. IS 1886:1961	S.O.2789 Date2 67-08-19		Superseded by IS 10028 (Part 2 and 3)
28. IS 1951:1961	S.O.1998 Dated 62-06-30		Decision of Technical Committee
29. IS 2032(Pt.4):64	S.O.2033 Dated 65-07-17		Superseded by IS 2032 (Pt.26) & IS 2032 (Pt.28)
30. IS 2147:1962	S.O. 1682 Dated 63-06-22		Superseded by IS 13947 (Part 1):1993
31. IS 2208:1962	-do-		Superseded by IS 9224 (Part 2)
32. IS 2274:1963	S.O.1683 Dated 63-06-22		Superseded by IS 732
33. IS 2493:1963	S.O.3590 Dated 63-12-28		Decision of Technical Committee
34. IS 2509:1973	S.O.2557 Dated 75-08-09		Superseded by IS 9537 (Part 3)
35. IS 2516(Pt.1/Sec 2); 1980	S.O.0415 Dated 64-02-01		Superseded by IS 13118:91
36. IS 2516(Pt. 1/Sec. 3):1972	S.O.1750 Dated 75-06-07		Decision of Technical Committee
37. IS 2516(Pt.2/Sec. 2):1980	S.O.1081 Dated 66-04-09		Superseded by IS 13118:91
38. IS 2516(Pt.3/Sec. 2):1980	S.O.1059 Dated 84-03-31		-do-
39. IS 2516(Pt.4/Sec.. 2):1980	—		-do-
40. IS 2516(Pt.5/Sec. 2):1980	—		-do-
41. IS 2516(Pt.1 & 2/ Sec. 1):1985	—		Superseded by IS 13947 (Part 2):1993
42. IS 2576:1975	S.O.1059 Dated 84-03-31		Decision of of Technical Committee
43. IS 2959:1985	S.O.1426 Dated 90-05-19		Superseded by IS 13947 (Part 4/Sec 1)
44. IS 2982:1965	S.O.2673 Dated 65-08-28		Decision of Technical Committee
45. IS 3003(Pt.1):77	S.O.1550 Dated 81-05-23		-do-
46. IS 3003(Pt.2):77	S.O.3416 Dated 80-12-13		Superseded by IS 13584:92
47. IS 3003(Pt.3):78	S.O.2178 Dated 81-08-15		Superseded by IS 13466:92
48. IS 3003(Pt.4):78	-do-		-do-
49. IS 3070(Pt.2):66	S.O.0557 Dated 94-02-26		Decision of Technical Committee
50. IS 3072:1975	S.O.2547 Dated 77-08-13		-do-
51. IS 3106:1966	S.O.0469 Dated 67-02-11		-do-
52. IS 3347(Pt.6/Sec. 1):1977	S.O.1995 Dated 80-07-26		-do-
53. IS 3347(Pt.6/Sec. 2):1982	S.O.3669 Dated 86-10-25		-do-
54. IS 3347(Pt.7/Sec. 1):1977	S.O.2116 Dated 80-08-09		-do-
55. IS 3347(Pt.7/Sec. 2):1982	S.O.3669 Dated 86-10-25		Decision of Technical Committee
56. IS 3765:1966	S.O.1759 Dated 67-05-20		-do-
57. IS 3914:1967	S.O.40 Dated 67-11-18		-do-
58. IS 4064(Pt.1):78	S.O.1341 Dated 82-04-03		Superseded by IS 13947(Part 3):1993
59. IS 4064(Pt.2):78	-do-		-do-
60. IS 4237:1982	S.O.0455 Dated 87-02-14		Superseded by IS 13947(Part 1):1993
61. IS 4288:1988	S.O.0520 Dated 68-02-10		Decision of Technical Committee
62. IS 4710:1968	S.O.0593 Dated 69-02-15		-do-

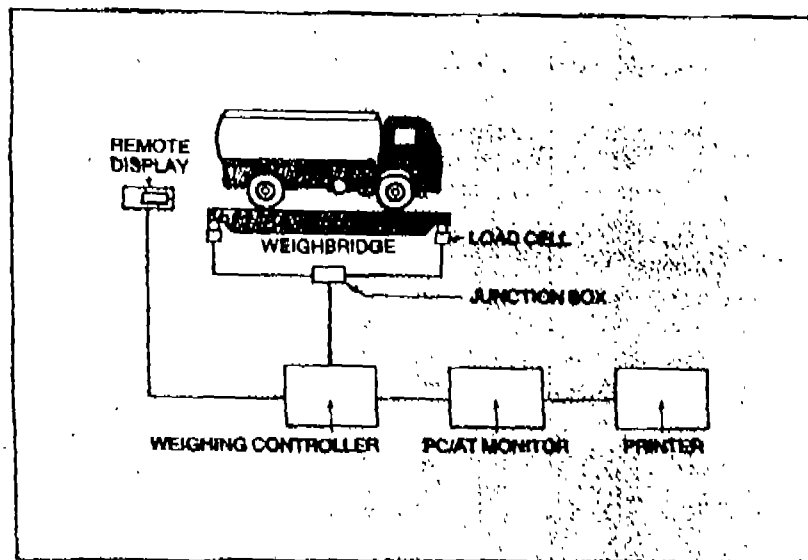
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
63. IS 4800 (Pt.4):68	S.O.1455 Dated 69-04-19		Superseded by IS 13730 (Part 1):1993
64. IS 4800 (Pt.6):68	-do-		Superseded by IS 13730 (Part 4):1993
65. IS 4800 (Pt.7):70	S.O.1555 Dated 72-06-24		Superseded by IS 13730 (Part 6):1993
66. IS 4800 (Pt.11):81	S.O.0748 Dated 85-02-23		Superseded by IS 13730 (Part 7):1994
67. IS 4800 (Pt.14):91	S.O.0880 Dated 92-03-21		Superseded by IS 13730(Part 20):1993
68. IS 4850:1968	S.O.1455 Dated 69-04-19		Decision of Technical Committee
69. IS 5124:1969	S.O.4311 Dated 69-10-25		-do-
70. IS 5728:1970	S.O.3544 Dated 71-09-25		Superseded by IS 13234
71. IS 5755:1970	S.O.1555 Dated 72-06-24		Decision of Technical Committee
72. IS 5792:1970	S.O.1635 Dated 72-07-08		Superseded by IS 9385 (Part 3)
73. IS 5959 (Pt.1):70	S.O.3318 Dated 72-10-21		Decision of Technical Committee
74. IS 5959 (Pt.2):70	S.O.0398 Dated 72-02-05		-do-
75. IS 5987:1970	S.O.3318 Dated 72-10-21		-do-
76. IS 6390(Pt.1):83			Superseded by IS 14155:1994
77. IS 6390 (Pt.3):92	S.O.0402 Dated 94-02-05		-do-
78. IS 6585:1972	S.O.1853 Dated 74-07-27		Superseded by IS 10322(Part 3)
79. IS 6875 (Pt.1):73	-do-		Superseded by IS 13947(Pt.5/Sec. 1)
80. IS 6875 (Pt.2):73	-do-		-do-
81. IS 6875 (Pt.3):80	S.O.3278 Dated 84-10-20		-do-
82. IS 7218:1974	S.O.1596 Dated 76-05-08		Decision of Technical Committee
83. IS 7253:1974	S.O.0988 Dated 76-03-06		-do-
84. IS 7733:1975	S.O.2239 Dated 78-08-05		-do-
85. IS 7987:1976	S.O.1598 Dated 79-05-19		-do-
86. IS 8239:1976	S.O.0099 Dated 80-01-12		Superseded by IS 13346:1992
87. IS 8240:1976	-do-		-do-
88. IS 8241:1976	-do-		-do-
89. IS 8264:1976	S.O.0097 Dated 80-01-12		Superseded by IS 10026 (Part 3)
90. IS 8544 (Pt.1):77	S.O.2118 Dated 80-08-09		Superseded by IS 13947 (Pt.4/Sec. 1)
			93
91. IS 8544(Pt.2):77	S.O.1995 Dated 80-07-26		-do-
92. IS 8544(Pt.3/Sec. 1):1979	S.O.1342 Dated 82-04-03		-do-
93. IS 8544(Pt.3/Sec. 2):1979	-do-		-do-
94. IS 8544 (Pt.4):79			-do-
95. IS 8724:1978	S.O.3171 Dated 80-11-15		Superseded by IS 2086
96. IS 8783:1978	S.O.2001 Dated 81-07-25		Decision of Technical Committee
97. IS 9224 (Pt.1):79	S.O.3449 Dated 82-10-02		Superseded by IS 13703 (Part 1):1993
98. IS 9224 (Pt.2):79	S.O.4186 Dated 82-12-18		Superseded by IS 13703 (Pt. 2/Sec. 1):93
99. IS 9224(Pt.4):80	S.O.0748 Dated 85-02-23		Superseded by IS 13703 (Part 4):1993
100. IS 10051:1981	S.O.2148 Dated 85-05-18		Decision of Technical Committee
101. 12788:1989	S.O.0159 Dated 91-01-19		-do-
102. IS 12956:1990	-do-		-do-

नई दिल्ली, 15 मार्च, 1999

**क्र. आ. 938.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे चित्र में दिया गया है) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडल का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और उक्त माडल से निरन्तर उपयोग किए जाने तथा विभिन्न शर्तों के अधीन शुद्धता सेवा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए लम्बी अवधि तक शुद्धता बनाए रखने की संभावना है;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, “आपटार्ट” ब्रांड नाम से (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स आपटार्ट इंडिया इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, अहमदाबाद-3, 4 अरबुदा शापिंग सेंटर, नेहरु नगर स्क्वेयर, मानेकबोघाल रोड, अहमदाबाद-380015 द्वारा विनिर्मित किया गया है तथा जिसे आई एन डी/09/98/33, अनुमोदन चिह्न दिया गया है, मध्यम शुद्धता (वर्ग-3) की “ओपीटी” शृंखलाओं की क्रिस्म की स्वतः उपदर्शन, अस्वचालित, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तुला चौकी तोलन मशीन के माडल के अनुमोदन का प्रमाणपत्र, इसके द्वारा प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (नीचे चित्र में दिया गया है) 30 टन की अधिकतम क्षमता और 100 किलोग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता वाला एक मध्यम शुद्धता (शुद्धता वर्ग 3) का तोलन उपकरण है। स्थापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 किलोग्राम है। इसमें 100 प्रतिशत सबट्रैक्टिव रिटेन्ड टेयर प्रभाव की एक टेयर युक्ति लगी है। लोड रिसेप्टर 9×3 मीटर साईज के आयताकार काट का है। एल इ डी प्रदर्श भार को उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्टज अनुकल्पी करंट विद्युत प्रदाय पर प्रचालित होता है।



आगे, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत, उम्मी मेक शुद्धता और 1, 2, 5 शृंखलाओं की ई कीमत 10000 (एन ₹10,000) तक के स्थापन मान अन्तराल (एन) की अधिकतम संख्या सहित उसी शृंखला के कार्यपालन के और उम्मी सिद्धांत डिजाइन और उम्मी सामग्री से जिसका विनिर्माण के लिए माडल अनुमोदित किया गया है, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा विनिर्माता तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(37)/94]

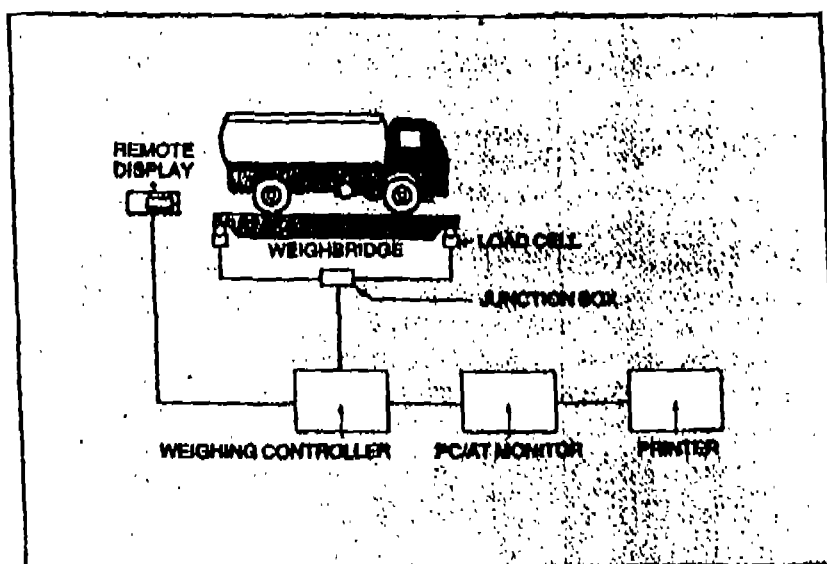
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप तोल

New Delhi, the 15th March, 1999

**S. O. 938.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, electronic weigh bridge weighing machine of type "OPT" series of class III accuracy (medium accuracy) and with brand name "OPTART" (hereinafter referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s. Optart India Electronics, Ahemdabad 3, 4 , Arbuda Shopping Center, Nehru Nagar Square, Manekbagughal Road, Ahemdabad-382015, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/98/33;

The model (given see figure) is a medium accuracy ( accuracy class III) weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30t. and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The load receptor is of rectangular section of sides  $9 \times 3$  metre. The LED display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum number of verification scale interval (n) upto 10,000 ( $n \leq 10,000$ ) and with 'e' value belonging to 1, 2, 5 series and manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM 21 (37)/94]

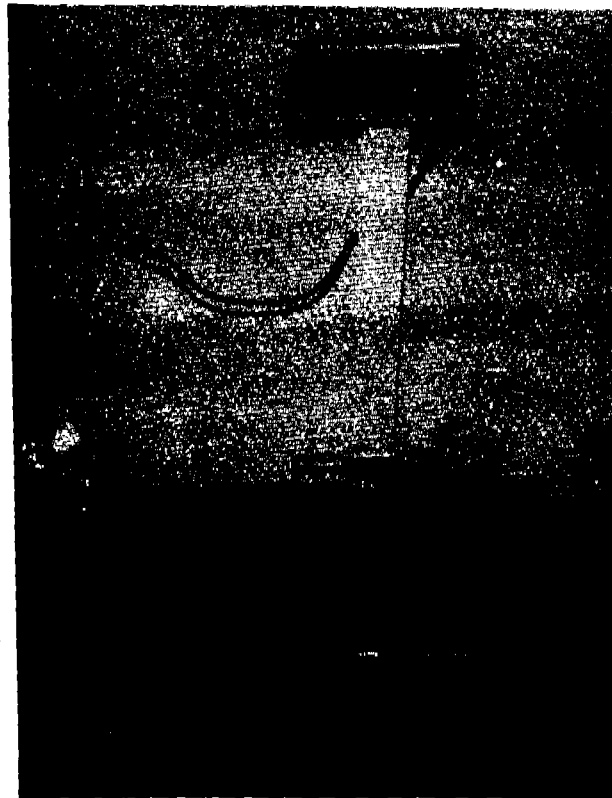
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 15 मार्च, 1999

का. आ. 939.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखिए) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडल का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि वह लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा देता रहेगा।

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, (उच्च यथार्थता) यथार्थता वर्ग-2 की "एक्स एल टी" सिरीज टाइप के और आटोवेट ब्रॉड नाम वाले स्वतः संचालित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टेबल टॉप तोलन मशीन के माडल का (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) जिसका विनिर्माण मैसर्स एक्स. एल. आटोवेट उपकरण, प्रथम मंजिल, हरेकृष्ण काम्पलेक्स, सी.टी.एम. चार रास्ता, अमराईवाडी, अहमदाबाद-26 द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/97/35 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन, प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

माडल (आकृति देखिये) उस उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-2) का तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 किलोग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 25 ग्राम है। सन्तुलन मापमान अन्तर (ई) 500 मि. ग्राम है। इसमें एक टेयर युक्त है जिसका व्यक्लनात्मक प्रतिधारण टेयर प्रभाव 100 प्रतिशत है। भारग्राही खर्गाकार सेक्शन का है जिसका पारवं 600 मि. मी. है। प्रकाशउत्पन्न डायोड संप्रदर्श तोल परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। यह उपकरण 230 वोल्ट 50 हर्ट्ज के प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर प्रचालित होता है।



आगे, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त भाग की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत, उसी विनिर्माण द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित 5 ग्रा. या 10 ग्रा. सहित 30 कि. ग्रा. या 50 कि. ग्रा., 10 ग्रा. या 20 ग्रा. सहित 60 कि. ग्रा. या 80 कि. ग्रा. या 100 कि. ग्रा., 20 ग्रा. या 50 ग्रा. सहित 120 कि. ग्रा. या 150 कि. ग्रा. या 200 कि. ग्रा., 50 ग्रा. या 100 ग्रा. सहित 300 कि. ग्रा. या 500 कि. ग्रा., 100 ग्रा. या 200 सहित 1 टन, 200 ग्रा. या 500 ग्रा. सहित 1.5 टन या 2 टन और 500 ग्रा. या 1 कि. ग्रा. सहित 3 टन की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले समरूप मेक, यथार्थता और उसी सिरीज के कार्यकरण वाले तोलन उपकरण भी हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(49)/96]

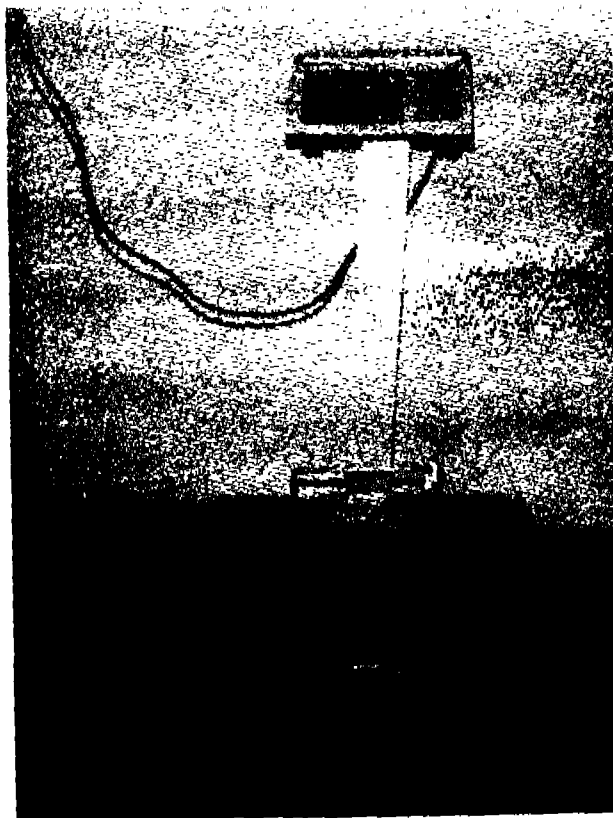
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 15th March, 1999

**S. O. 939.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, electronic table top weighing machine of type "XLT" series of class II accuracy (high accuracy) and with brand name "AUTOWEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the model) manufactured by M's. XI Autoweigh Instruments 1st floor, Harekrishna Complex, CTM Char rasta, Amrawadi Ahemdabad-26, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/97/35;

The model (see figure) is a high accuracy ( accuracy class II) weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 5 kg. and minimum capacity of 25g. The verification scale interval (e) is 500mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The load receptor is of square section of side 600 millimetre. The LED display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity of 30kg or 50kg with 5g or 10g, 60kg or 80kg or 100kg with 10g or 20g, 120kg or 150kg or 200 kg with 20g or 50g, 300kg or 500 kg with 50g or 100g, 1t with 100g or 200g, 1.5t or 2t with 200g or 500g and 3t with 500g or 1kg, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM 21 (49)/96]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

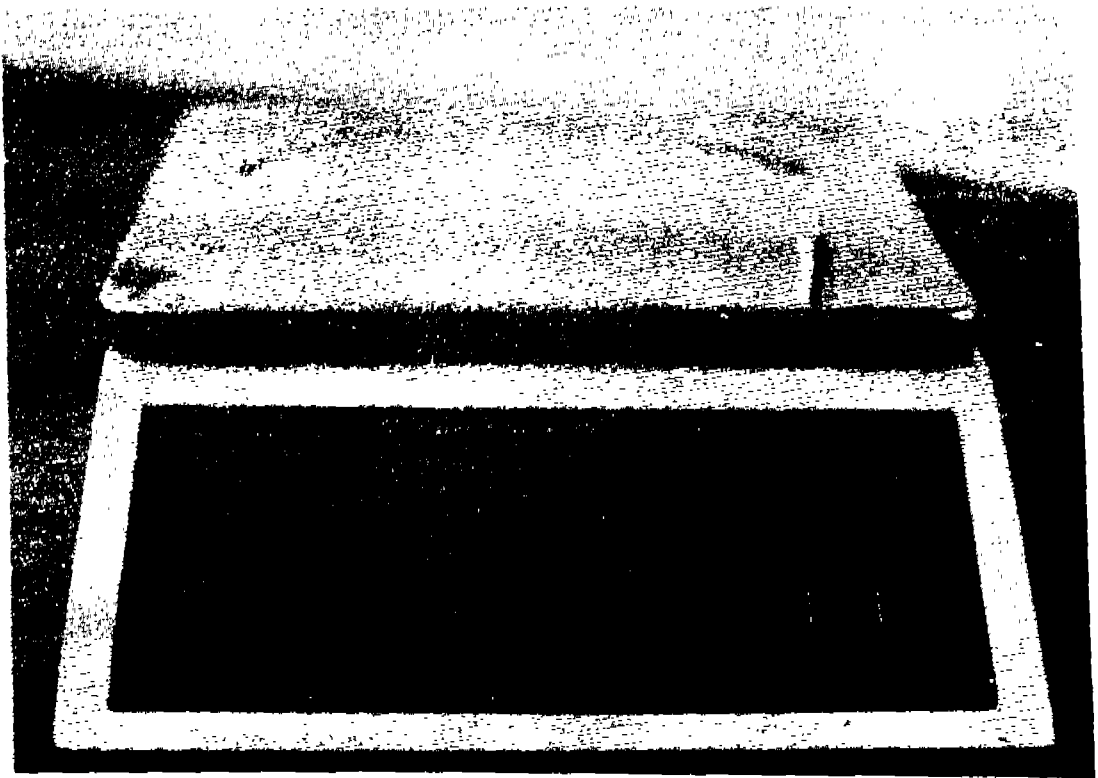


नई दिल्ली, 15 मार्च, 1999

का. आ. 940.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारों द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडल का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि वह लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में यथार्थता बनाए रखेंगे और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा देना रहेगा।

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, (मध्यम यथार्थता) यथार्थता वर्ग 3 की "एक्स एल पी" सीरीज टाइप के और "आटोवेह" ब्रॉड नाम वाले स्वतः संचक गैर-स्वचालित प्लेटफार्म तोलन मशीन के मॉडल का (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) जिसका विनिर्माण मैमर्स एक्स. एल. एल. आटोवेह उपकरण, प्रथम मंजिल, हरेकृष्ण काम्पलेक्स, सी.टी.एम. चार रास्ता, अमराईवाडी, अहमदाबाद-26 द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/97/34 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

मॉडल (आकृति देखिये) एक मध्य यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) का तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 किलोग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 किलोग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तर (ई) 50 ग्राम है। इसमें एक टेयर युक्ति है जिसका व्यकलनात्मक प्रतिधारण टेयर प्रभाव 100 प्रतिशत है। भारग्राही वर्गाकार सेक्शन का है जिसका पार्श्व 400 मि. मी. है। प्रकाशउत्पन्न डायोड संप्रदर्श तोल परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। यह उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्टज के प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर प्रचालित होता है।



अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी मिडियम डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित 2 मि. ग्रा. या 5 मि. ग्रा. या 10 मि. ग्रा. सहित 100 ग्रा., 5 मि.ग्रा. या 10 मि. ग्रा. या 20 मि. ग्रा. सहित 200 ग्रा., 10 मि. ग्रा. या 20 मि. ग्रा. सहित 300 ग्रा. 10 मि.ग्रा. या 20 मि.ग्रा. या 50 मि. ग्रा. सहित 500 ग्रा. 50 मि.ग्रा. या 100 मि.ग्रा. सहित 1 कि. ग्रा., 100 मि.ग्रा. या 200 मि.ग्रा. सहित 2 कि.ग्रा., 200 मि.ग्रा. सहित 5 कि.ग्रा., 500 मि.ग्रा. या 1 ग्रा. सहित 6 कि.ग्रा. या 10 कि.ग्रा. या 11 कि.ग्रा. 1 ग्रा. या 2 ग्रा. सहित 15 कि.ग्रा. या 20 कि.ग्रा. या 22 कि. ग्रा. और 1 ग्रा. या 2 ग्रा. या 5 ग्रा. सहित 25 कि.ग्रा. या 30 कि.ग्रा. या 50 कि.ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले समरूप मेक, यथार्थता और उसी मीरीज के कार्यकरण वाले तोलन उपकरण भी हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(49)/96]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 15th March, 1999

**S. O. 940.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain the accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, electronic platform weighing machine of type "XLP" series of class III accuracy (Medium accuracy) and with brand name "AUTOWEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s. XI. Autoweigh Instruments, 1st floor, Harekrishna Complex, CTM Char rasta, Amraiwadi, Ahmedabad-26, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/97/34;

The model (see figure) is a medium accuracy ( accuracy class III) weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 150 kg. and minimum capacity of 1 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The load receptor is of square section of side 400 millimetre. The LED display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and frequency 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity of 100g with 2mg or 5mg or 10mg, 200g with 5mg or 10mg or 20mg, 300g with 10mg or 20mg, 500g with 10mg or 20mg or 50mg, 1kg with 50mg or 100mg, 2kg with 100mg or 200mg, 5kg with 200mg, 6kg or 10kg or 11kg with 500mg or 1g, 15kg or 20kg or 22kg with 1g or 2g and 25kg or 30kg or 50kg with 1g or 2g or 5g manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (49)/96]

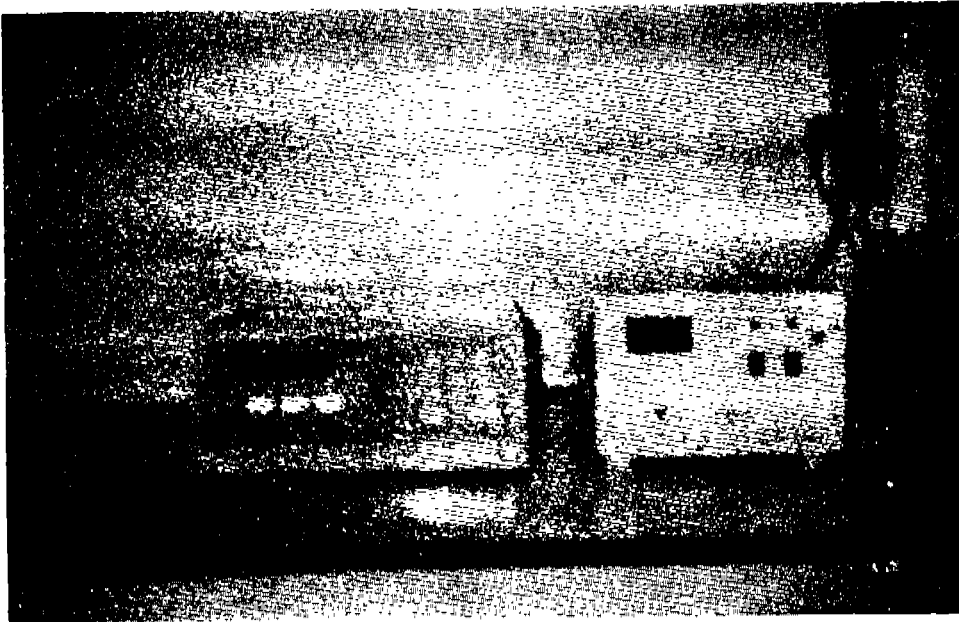
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 1999

का. आ. 941.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, वर्ग III यथार्थता (मध्यम यथार्थता) वाली "ई एल पी" श्रृंखला की स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित तुला चौकी के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक परिवर्तन की चिट तोलन मशीन के माडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "डिली जेंट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसका विनिर्माण मैसर्स इलैक्ट्रो वे सिस्टम, 303 एस-524, अग्रवाल काम्पलेक्स, विकास मार्ग, शकर पुर, दिल्ली-110092 द्वारा किया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/98/105 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन, प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह मॉडल मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) का तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 40000 किलोग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 किलोग्राम है। मत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 किलोग्राम है। इसमें एक आद्येतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आद्येतुलन प्रभाव है। भारग्राही आयाताकार है जिसकी भुजाएं  $9 \times 3$  मीटर हैं। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्टज आवृत्ति की प्रत्यावृत्ति धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक यथार्थता और कार्यकरण वाला ऐसा तोलन उपकरण भी होगा जिसका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन और इसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिसके सत्यापन मापमान का अन्तराल (एन) की अधिकतम संख्या 10000 (एन  $\leq 10,000$ ) से कम या उसके बराबर तथा जिसका ई मान 1, 2, 5 श्रृंखला का है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(32)/97]

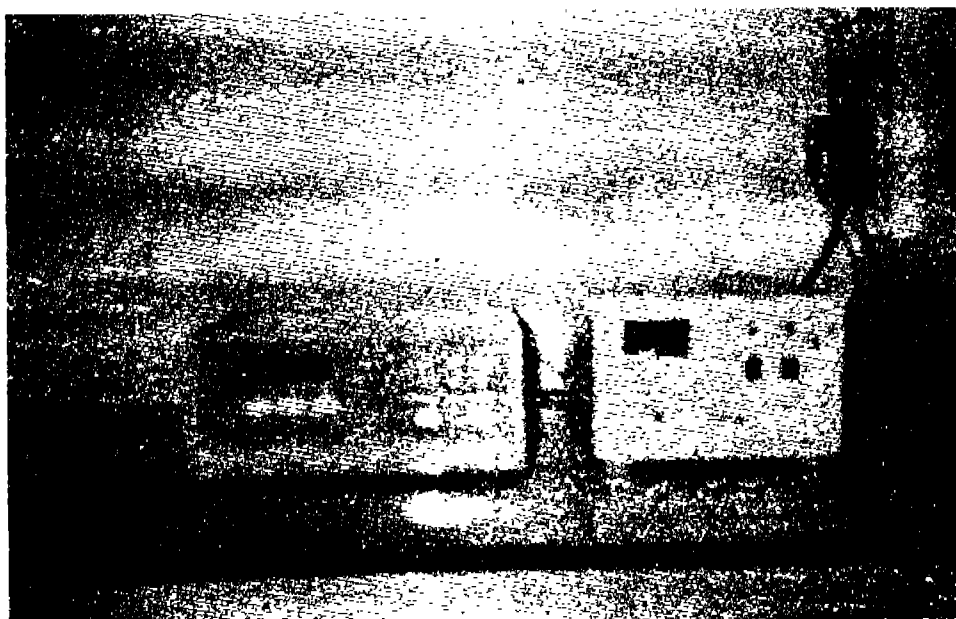
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th March, 1999

**S. O. 941.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain the accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, electronic conversion kit for weighbridge of type "ELP-040" series of class III accuracy (medium accuracy) and with brand name "DILIGENT" (hereinafter referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s. Electro Weigh System, 303-S-524, Aggarwal Complex, Vikas Marg, Shakarpur, Delhi-110092, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/98/105;

The said model is a medium accuracy (accuracy class III) weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 40000 kg. and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The load receptor is of rectangular section of sides 9 × 3 metre. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and frequency 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum number of verification scale interval (n) less than or equal to 10,000 ( $n \leq 10,000$ ) and with 'e' value of 1, 2, 5 series manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM 21 (32)/97]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 मार्च, 1999

का. आ. 942.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेंगे और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मध्यम यथार्थता (वर्ग III यथार्थता) वाली "ए एम पी टी" वाली श्रृंखला की अंकक प्रदर्श संहिता (प्लेटफार्म) तोलन मशीन के माडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "आमस" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसका विनिर्माण मैमर्स आमस इंजीनियरिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 18/1 कालीबाड़ी रोड, संतोषपुर कलकत्ता-700075 द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदित चिह्न आई एन डी/09/98/180 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन, प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह माडल (मध्यम यथार्थता) वर्ग अंकक प्रदर्श संहिता स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 किलोग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 किलोग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 50 ग्राम है। प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्पन्नक डायोड प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज आकृति की प्रत्यावृत्ति धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला, उसी मेक और यथार्थता वाला ऐसा तोलन उपकरण भी होगा जिसका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिसके सत्यापन मापमान का अन्तराल (एन) की अधिकतम संख्या 10000 (एन  $\leq 10,000$ ) से कम या उसके बराबर है तथा जिसका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^5$ ,  $2 \times 10^5$  और  $5 \times 10^5$  का है 'के' घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्ण या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(42)/98]

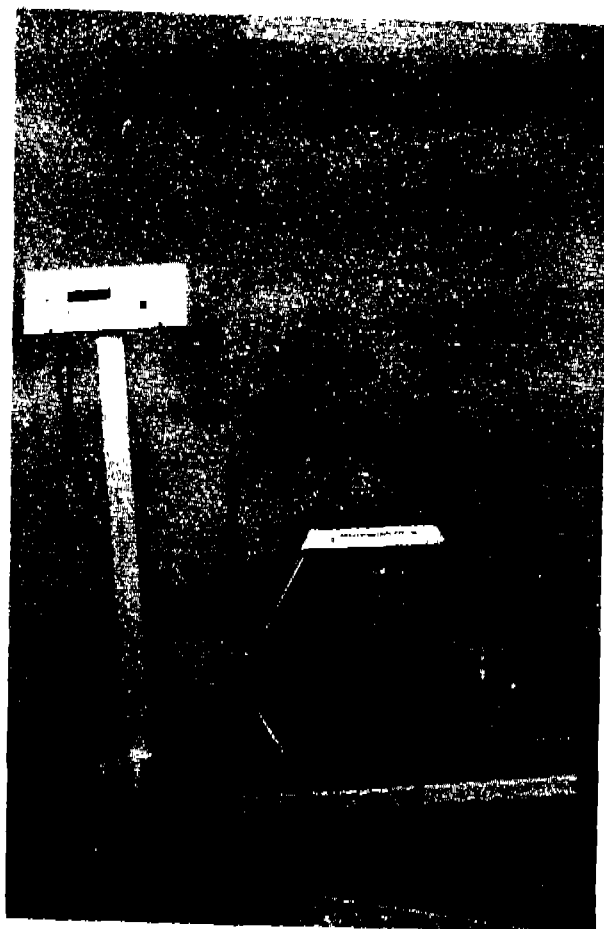
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th March, 1999

**S. O. 942.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the non-automatic, weighing Instrument (platform type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the model) of "AMPT 3" series belonging to medium accuracy class (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "AMSU" manufactured by M/s.AMSU Engineering Private Limited, 18/1, Kalibari Road, Santoshpur, Calcutta-700075, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/98/180;

The model is a non-automatic weighing instrument with digital indication of maximum capacity of 150 kg. and minimum capacity of 1kg and belonging to medium accuracy class. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 50 grams. The display unit is of light Emitting Diode type. The instrument operates on 220 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of same make, and accuracy class with maximum number of scale interval (n) upto 10,000 ( $n \leq 10,000$ ) and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  and  $5 \times 10^k$ , 'k' being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same design and with the same materials with which the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (42):98]

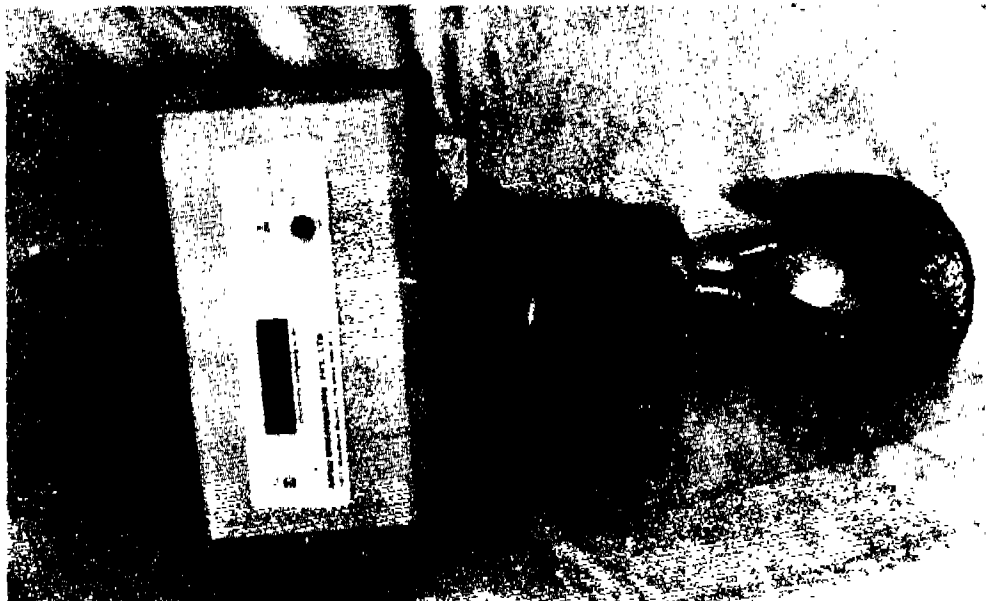
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 मार्च, 1999

का. आ. 943.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा,

अतः, केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मध्यम यथार्थता (वर्ग III यथार्थता) वाली "ए एम सी आर -3" शृंखला की (क्रेन तोलन मापमान), तोलन मशीन के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "आमसू" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसका विनिर्माण मैसर्स आमसू इंजीनियरिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 18/1 कालीबाड़ी रोड, संतोषपुर, कलकत्ता-700075 द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/98/181 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन, प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह माडल मध्यम यथार्थता अंकक प्रदर्शन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है, जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 किलोग्राम है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 किलोग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 1 किलोग्राम है। प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रकार की है। उपकरण 220 वोल्ट और 50 हर्टज आवृत्ति की प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत, उसी शृंखला उसी मेक और यथार्थता वाला ऐसा तोलन उपकरण भी होगा, जिसका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिसके सत्यापन मापमान का अन्तराल (एन) की अधिकतम संख्या 10,000 (एन  $\leq 10,000$ ) से कम या उसके बराबर है, तथा जिसका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$  और  $5 \times 10^4$  का है "के" घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्ण या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(42)/98]

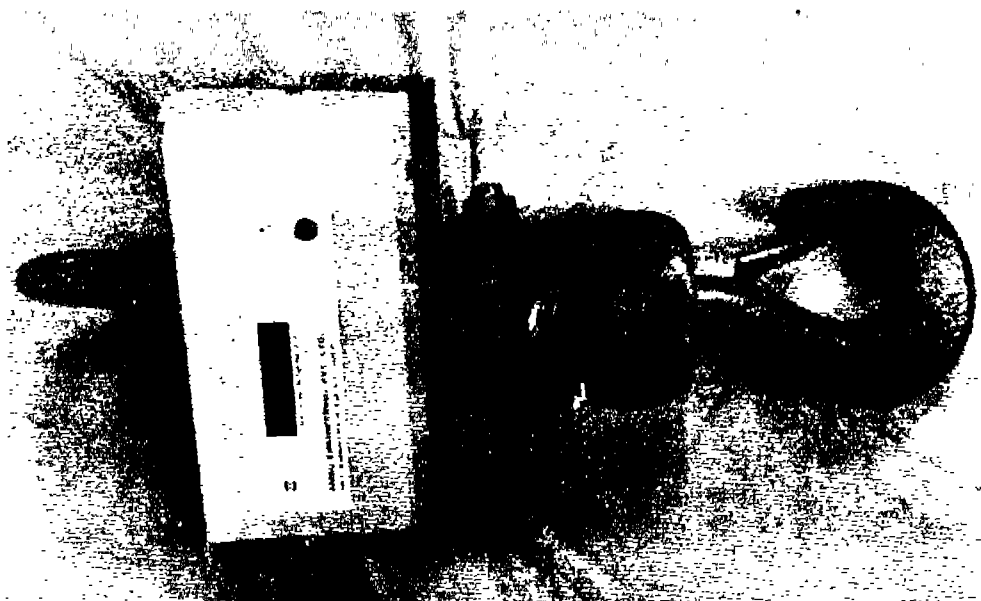
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th March, 1999

**S. O. 943.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the non-automatic, weighing instrument (Crane weighing scale type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the model) of "AMCR 3" series belonging to medium accuracy class (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "AMSU" manufactured by M/s. AMSU Engineering Private Limited, 18/1, Kalibari Road, Santoshpur, Calcutta-700075, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/98/181.

The model is a non-automatic weighing instrument with digital indication of maximum capacity of 3000 kg. and minimum capacity of 20kg and belonging to medium accuracy class. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 1 kg. The display unit is of light Emitting Diode type. The instrument operates on 220V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of same make, and accuracy class with maximum number of scale interval (n) upto 10,000 ( $n \leq 10,000$ ) and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10k$ ,  $2 \times 10k$  and  $5 \times 10k$ , 'K' being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (42)/98]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

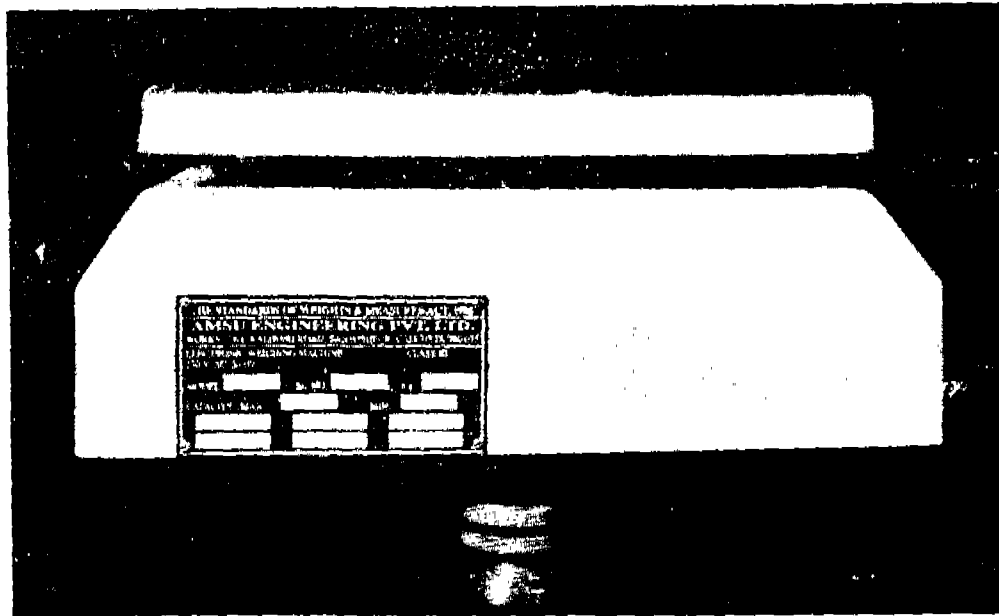


नई दिल्ली, 19 मार्च, 1999

का. आ. 944.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा.

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मध्यम यथार्थता (वर्ग III यथार्थता) वाली "ए एम टी" श्रृंखला की अंकक प्रदर्श सहित तोलन यंत्रों के माडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "आमसू" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसका विनिर्माण मैसर्स आमसू इंजीनियरिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 18/1 कालीबाड़ी रोड, संतोषपुर, कलकत्ता-700075 द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/98/179 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह माडल मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग अंकक प्रदर्श सहित स्वचालित का तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 किलोग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 ग्राम है। प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्पन्नक डायोड प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्टज आवृत्ति की प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला, उसी मेक और यथार्थता वाला ऐसा तोलन उपकरण भी होगा, जिसका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिसके सत्यापन मापमान का अन्तराल (एन) की अधिकतम संख्या 10000 (एन  $\leq 10000$ ) से कम या उसके बराबर है तथा जिसका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$  और  $5 \times 10^4$  का है, "के" के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्ण या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(42)/98]

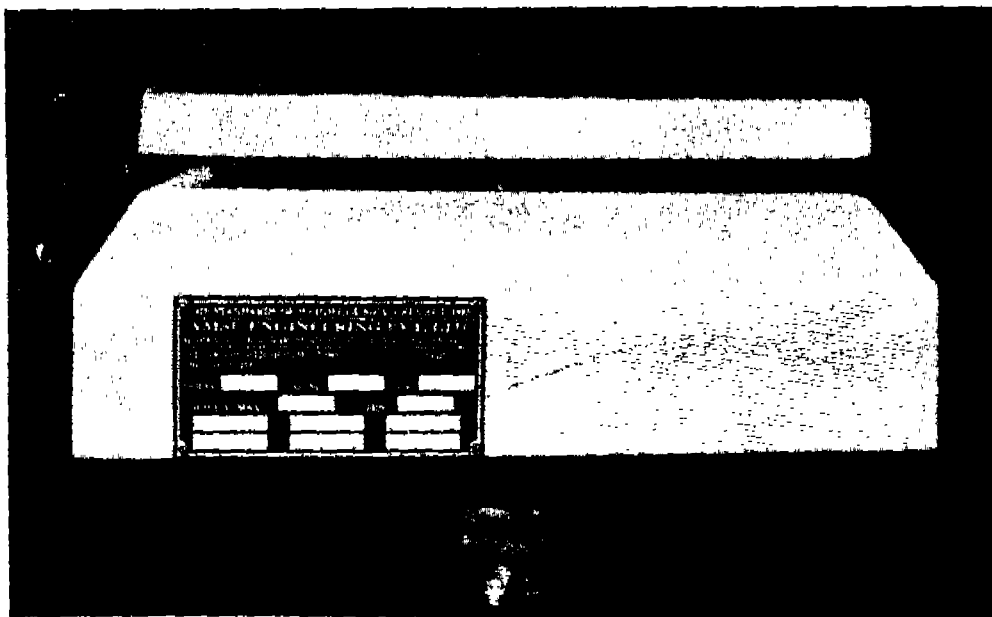
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th March, 1999

**S. O. 944.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions :

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the non-automatic, weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the Model) of "AMTT 3" series belonging to medium accuracy class (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "AMSU" manufactured by M/s. AMSU Engineering Private Limited, 18/1, Kalibari Road, Santoshpur, Calcutta-700075, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/98/179;

The model is a non-automatic weighing instrument with digital indication of maximum capacity of 10 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g and belonging medium accuracy class. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 5 gram. The display unit is of light Emitting Diode type. The instrument operates on 220V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of same make, and accuracy class with maximum number of scale interval (n) upto 10,000 ( $n \leq 10,000$ ) and with "e" value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  and  $5 \times 10^k$  being a positive and negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same design and with the same materials with which the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM 21 (42)/98]

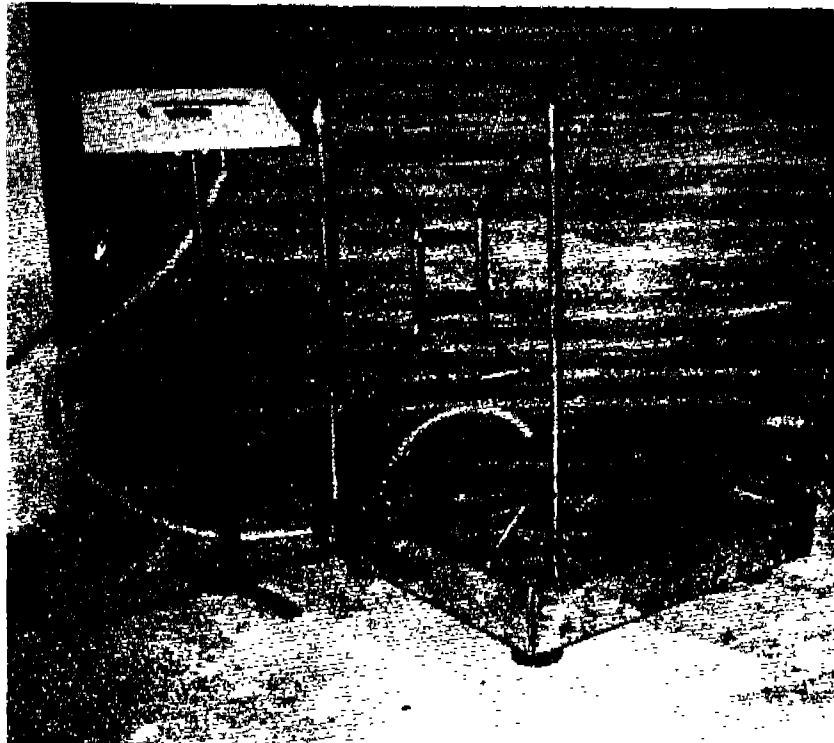
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 मार्च, 1999

**का. आ. 945.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा,

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, वर्ग III यथार्थता (मध्यम यथार्थता) वाली “ए पी डब्ल्यू” श्रृंखला की स्वतः सूचक अस्वचालित इलेक्ट्रानिक तोलन मशीन के माडल का और ब्रांड का नाम के साथ है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसका विनिर्माण मैसर्स एपेक्स इलेक्ट्रानिक स्केल कम्पनी द्वारा डी बी शारदा, 16 दीप सागर सोसाइटी, जयहिंद कालोनी, विष्णुनगर, गुप्ते रोड, डोबिलाई (वेस्ट)-421202 जिला थाणे (एस एस) द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/98/183 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह माडल (आकृति देखें) मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) का अंकक प्रदर्श के साथ तोलन उपकरण है, जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 किलोग्राम है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 20 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। भार ग्राही वर्गाकार है जिसकी भुजाएं 600 मिली मीटर है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्टज आवृत्ति की प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला उसी मेक और यथार्थता वाला ऐसा तोलन उपकरण भी होगा जिसका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है। जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिसके सत्यापन मापमान का अन्तराल (एन) की अधिकतम संख्या 10000 (एन  $\leq 10000$ ) से कम या उसके बराबर है तथा जिसका “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  और  $5 \times 10^k$  का है, “के” धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्ण या शून्य के बराबर है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(90)/96]

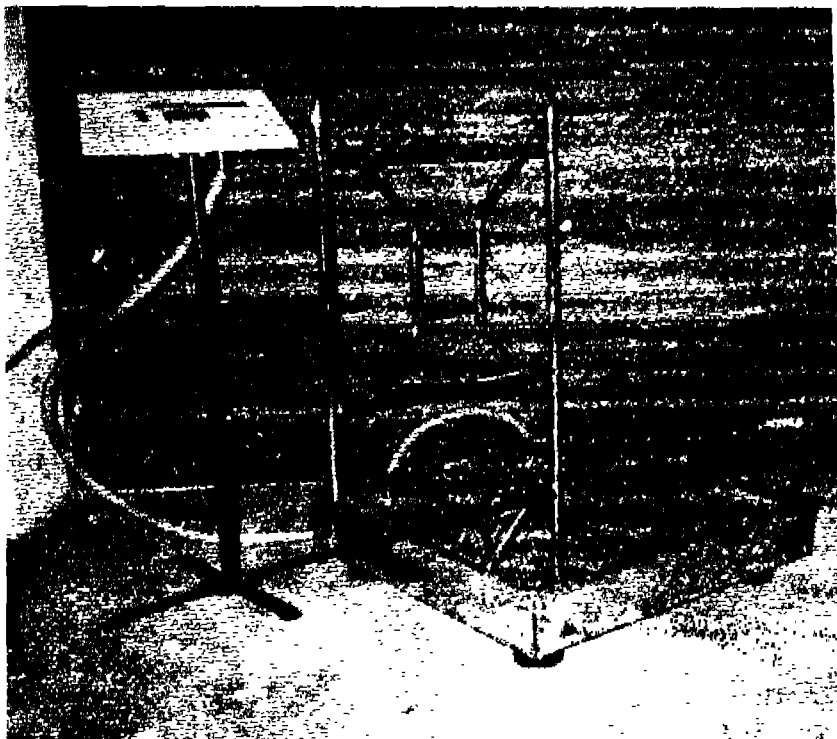
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th March, 1999

**S. O. 945.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions :

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, weighing instrument of "APW" series of class III accuracy class (Medium Accuracy ) and with brand name 'APEX', (hereinafter referred to as the Model) manufactured by M/s. Apex Electronic Scale Co. D.B. Saroda, 16, Deep Sagar Society, Jai Hind Colony, Vishnunagar, Gupte Road, Dombivili (West)-421202, Distt. Thane (M.S.) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/98/183;

The Model (see the figure) is a Medium accuracy (accuracy class III) weighing instrument with digital indication of maximum capacity of 100 kg. and minimum capacity of 400g. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The load receptor is of square section of side 600 millimeter. The LED display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 220 v. 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum number of verification Scale division (n) less than or equal to 10,000 ( $n \leq 10,000$ ) and with 'e' value of 1, 2, 5 series, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM 21 (90)/96]

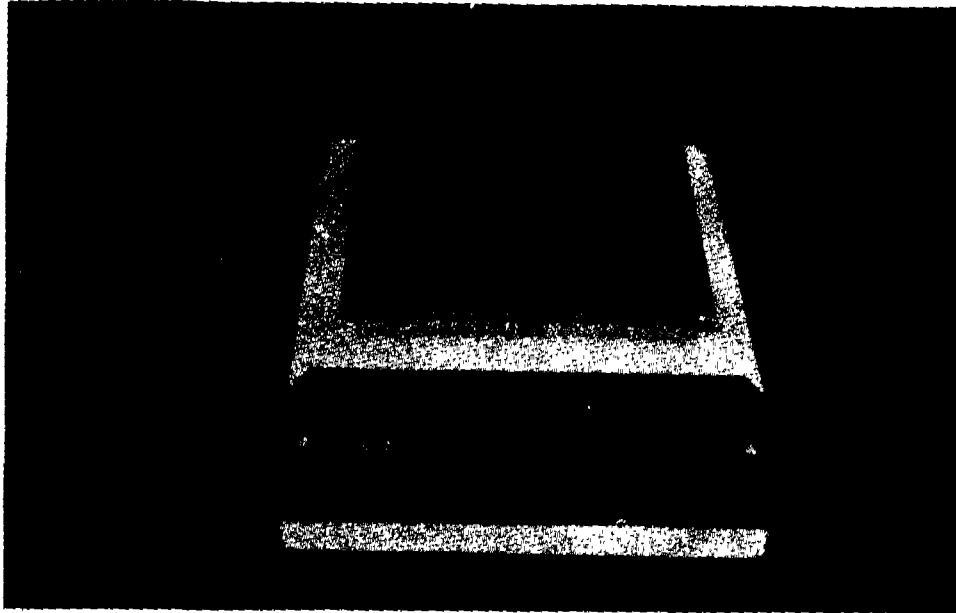
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 मार्च, 1999

का. आ. 946.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा,

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, वर्ग III यथार्थता (मध्यम यथार्थता) वाली "ए टो डब्ल्यू" श्रृंखला की, स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, इलेक्ट्रानिक अंकक प्रदर्श के साथ तोलन यश्रीन के मेजतल के माडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम एपेक्स (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसका विनिर्माण मैसर्स एपेक्स इलेक्ट्रानिकल स्केल कम्पनी द्वारा डी बी शारदा, 16 दीप सागर सोसाइटी, जयहिंद कालोनी, विष्णुनगर, गुप्ते रोड, डोबिलाई (वेस्ट)-421202 जिला थाणे (एस एस) द्वारा किया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/98/182 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह माडल (आकृति देखें) मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) का अंकक प्रदर्श के साथ तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 किलोग्राम है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 2 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आद्येतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकसनात्मक धारित आद्येतुलन प्रभाव है। भार ग्राही वर्गाकार है जिसकी भुजाएं 400 मिली मीटर है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्टज आवृत्ति की प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला उसी मेक और यथार्थता वाला ऐसा तोलन उपकरण भी होगा, जिसका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी डिजाइन और सामग्री से किया जाता है। जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिसके सत्यापन मापमान का अन्तराल (एन) की अधिकतम संख्या 10000 (एन  $\leq 10000$ ) से कम या उसके बराबर है तथा जिसका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  और  $5 \times 10^k$  का है "के" घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्ण या शून्य के बराबर है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(90)/96]

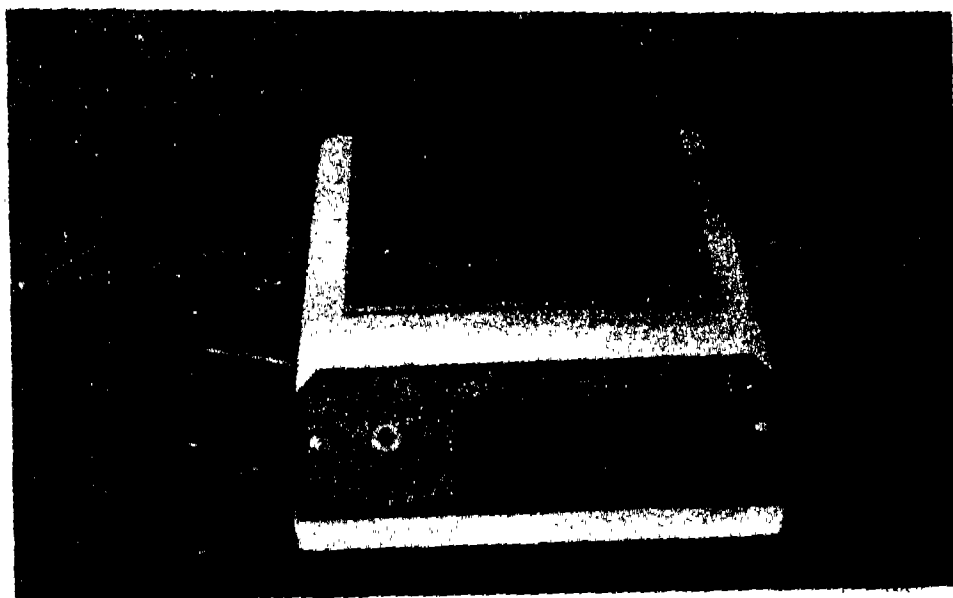
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th March, 1999

**S. O. 946.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, weighing Instrument (Table top) with digital indication "ATW" series of class III accuracy class (Medium Accuracy ) and with brand name "APEX" (hereinafter referred to as the Model) manufactured by M/s. Apex Electronic Scale Co. C/o D.B. Saroda, 16, Deep Sagar Society, Jai Hind Colony, Vishnunagar, Gupta Road, Dombivili (West)-421202 Dist. Thane (M.S.) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/98/182,

The Model (see the figure) is a Medium accuracy (accuracy class III) weighing instrument with digital indication of maximum capacity of 10 kg. and minimum capacity of 40g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The load receptor is of square section of side 200 millimeter. The LED display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 220 v, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum number of verification scale division (n) less than or equal to 10,000 ( $n \leq 10,000$ ) and with 'e' value of 1, 2, 5 series, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (90)/96]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

## पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 24 मार्च, 1999

का. आ. 947.— केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2518 तारीख 26-11-98 द्वारा हरियाणा राज्य के सोनीपत में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के मरठ तक पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्रित अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को 11-12-98 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी।

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का निश्चय किया है .

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया जाता है .

यह और कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से उक्त भूमियों के उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाय सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त इंडियन ऑयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

तहसील : सोनीपत		जिला : सोनीपत		राज्य : हरियाणा	
गाँव का नाम	हदबन्त	मुस्ततिल सं./		क्षेत्र	
	म.	किला मं.	हेक्टर	आर	वर्गमीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
गंहरट	115	16		09	11

1	2	3	4	5	6
		17			
		11	--	11	13
		12	--	11	13
		13	--	11	13
हरसाना कलौ	208	7			
		18/1	--	00	25
		18/2	--	04	55
		19	--	11	13
		20	--	08	35
		21	--	02	78
		22	--	00	25
		8			
		16	--	04	05
		17	--	01	01
		18	--	00	00
		21	--	10	63
		22	--	10	12
		23	--	11	13
		24	--	10	12
		25	--	07	34
		9			
		22	--	00	25
		23	--	05	31
		25	--	01	01
		28	--	12	90
		19			
		16	--	08	60
		17	--	05	82
		18	--	02	28
		19/1	--	00	25
		21/1	--	07	58
		21/2	--	00	51
		22/1	--	03	29
		22/2	--	05	06
		23	--	09	11
		24	--	04	81
		25	--	02	02
		20			
		16/1	--	09	61



1	2	3	4	5	6
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		16/2	--	01	01
		17	--	11	13
		18	--	11	13
		19	--	11	13
		20	--	11	13
		21			
		13	--	00	25
		14	--	02	78
		15/1	--	04	05
		15/2	--	00	25
		16/1	--	00	51
		16/2	--	03	54
		17	--	08	35
		18	--	11	13
		19/1	--	05	57
		19/2	--	04	81
		20/1	--	11	13
		22			
		11/2	--	10	88
		12	--	11	13
		13	--	11	13
		14	--	11	13
		15	--	11	13
		20	--	00	51
		23			
		6	--	09	61
		7/1	--	00	25
		7/2	--	00	51
		7/3	--	00	25
		11	--	10	63
		12	--	11	13
		13/1	--	10	12
		14	--	07	34
		15	--	00	25
		24			
		6	--	10	63
		7/1	--	01	77
		7/2	--	06	83
		8	--	10	63
		9	--	11	13
		10/1	--	03	54
		10/2	--	07	59

1	2	3	4	5	6
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		25			
		2	--	00	25
		3/2	--	02	28
		4	--	05	57
		5/2	--	08	60
		6	--	02	02
		7/1	--	00	76
		7/2	--	04	81
		8/1	--	09	11
		9/1	--	10	63
		10	--	11	13
		26			
		1	--	11	13
		2	--	11	13
		3/1	--	09	61
		3/2	--	01	01
		4/1	--	11	13
		5	--	11	13
		10/1	--	00	25
		27			
		1	--	11	13
		2/1	--	08	35
		2/2	--	00	25
		3	--	03	54
		41			
		1/2	--	03	04
		42			
		4/2	--	00	25
		5/2	--	10	37
		6/1	--	02	53
		7	--	13	41
		8	--	01	26
		12/1	--	00	25
		12/2	--	09	36
		13	--	09	87
		19	--	01	01
		20/1	--	05	06
		20/2	--	06	58
		21/1	--	00	25

1	2	3	4	5	6
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		43			
		16	--	00	51
		24/1	--	02	78
		24/2	--	02	78
		25	--	12	40
		47			
		11	--	00	25
		12	--	07	84
		13	--	12	14
		14/1	--	04	05
		14/2	--	00	25
		15	--	00	25
		16/1	--	10	12
		16/2	--	01	01
		17/1	--	06	32
		48			
		6	--	09	11
		7	--	01	26
		11	--	10	88
		12/1	--	06	32
		12/2	--	04	30
		13/1	--	11	64
		14	--	10	37
		15	--	02	02
		20	--	02	02
		49			
		2/2	--	00	76
		3	--	11	38
		4/1	--	05	57
		8	--	00	76
		9/1	--	01	77
		9/2	--	07	08
		10	--	11	64
		142	--	02	53
		158	--	00	51
		160	--	00	76
		166	--	00	51
		174	--	00	51
		182	--	00	51
		197	--	01	01
		198	--	00	25

1	2	3	4	5	6
		202	--	00	51
		204	--	01	01
		205	--	01	77
		208	--	00	51
		212	--	00	51
		216	--	00	51
		250	--	00	51
		285	--	01	77
		287	--	00	51
		302	--	02	02
		311	--	01	01
		353	--	01	01
		356	--	00	51
		359	--	00	51
		360	--	00	76
		361	--	00	51
		376	--	00	51
		444	--	01	77
		446	--	00	00
		447	--	00	51
		448	--	00	51
		452	--	00	51
		455	--	00	76
		470	--	00	51
		518	--	01	28
बन्देपुर	77	25			
		17/1/2	--	03	29
		18/2/1/2	--	02	53
		18/2/2	--	05	57
		19	--	11	13
		20	--	11	13
		26			
		16	--	11	13
		17	--	11	13
		18	--	04	55
राठधाना	64	24			
		15	--	00	25
		16	--	10	63
		17	--	05	57

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		25			
		11	--	02	28
		12	--	04	55
		13/1	--	03	79
		13/2	--	01	01
		13/3	--	03	29
		14/1	--	09	36
		14/2	--	02	02
		15	--	11	13
		18/1	--	00	51
		18/2	--	00	25
		18/3	--	02	28
		19	--	06	83
		20	--	09	11
		26			
		11	--	11	13
		12/1	--	05	06
		12/2	--	05	57
		13	--	11	13
		14	--	11	13
		15	--	11	13
		27			
		6	--	11	13
		7/1	--	05	57
		7/2	--	04	30
		8	--	07	84
		9	--	03	29
		10	--	00	25
		11/1	--	10	63
		12	--	07	84
		13	--	03	29
		14/1	--	00	25
		14/2	--	00	25
		28			
		6	--	10	63
		7	--	11	13
		8/1	--	05	57
		8/2	--	05	57
		9	--	11	13
		10	--	11	13
		29			
		2	--	00	51
		3/2	--	00	51

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		6	--	11	13
		7/1	--	04	30
		7/2	--	07	08
		8/1	--	10	12
		9/1	--	00	51
		9/3	--	07	59
		10	--	11	13
		30			
		6	--	06	32
		7	--	10	12
		8	--	11	13
		9	--	11	13
		10	--	11	13
		14	--	00	51
		15	--	04	30
		31			
		9	--	00	25
		10/2	--	02	02
		11	--	06	32
		12	--	09	61
		13/1	--	11	13
		14	--	10	63
		15	--	10	63
		32			
		11	--	11	13
		12	--	08	85
		13	--	06	07
		14	--	01	26
		16	--	11	13
		17	--	09	61
		18	--	05	06
		19	--	00	76
		33			
		17	--	00	51
		18	--	10	63
		19	--	10	63
		20	--	11	13
		23	--	01	01
		24	--	11	64
		25	--	11	38

1	2	3	4	5	6
		34			
		21	--	00	76
		37			
		1	--	08	60
		2	--	11	89
		3	--	02	28
		6	--	03	04
		7/1	--	06	07
		7/2	--	06	07
		8/1	--	08	35
		8/2	--	01	52
		9	--	00	25
		14	--	00	00
		15	--	02	78
		231	--	02	02
		232	--	01	52
		234	--	01	52
		239	--	00	51
		241	--	00	51
		242	--	00	51
		368	--	00	51
		371	--	04	05
		377	--	00	51
		380	--	00	51
		446	--	00	51
लिबासपुर	65	26			
		21	--	11	64
		22	--	02	28
		27			
		11	--	12	14
		12	--	06	83
		16	--	00	25
		17	--	09	11
		18	--	11	64
		19	--	05	06
		24	--	01	77
		25	--	11	64
		28			
		15	--	05	31

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		30			
		1	--	00	25
		2	--	06	83
		50	--	00	51
राई	69	3			
		19	--	01	01
		20	--	09	61
		21	--	01	77
		22	--	10	63
		23	--	11	89
		24/2	--	00	25
		24/3	--	02	78
		24/4	--	05	57
		25	--	00	51
		4			
		10/1	--	01	26
		10/2	--	05	57
		11	--	04	81
		12	--	12	40
		13	--	09	87
		14	--	01	01
		16	--	11	89
		17	--	10	37
		18	--	01	77
		5			
		2	--	01	77
		3	--	12	14
		4	--	03	79
		6	--	11	64
		7	--	08	10
		10			
		4	--	02	28
		5/1	--	01	77
		5/2	--	04	30
		5/3	--	04	30



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		1/1	--	01	52
		1/2	--	01	52
		1/3	--	08	35
		2	--	10	63
		3	--	01	52
		6	--	02	02
		7	--	11	89
		8	--	10	12
		9	--	01	01
		120	--	00	51
आसावरपुर	71	19			
		6/1	--	04	30
		6/2	--	06	83
		7	--	11	64
		8	--	11	13
		9	--	11	64
		10	--	10	37
		20			
		8	--	00	25
		9	--	02	78
		10/2	--	07	08
		11	--	02	78
		12	--	08	35
		13	--	10	37
		14/1	--	06	83
		14/2	--	04	55
		15	--	11	13
		26	--	01	26
		21			
		11/1	--	09	36
		12/1	--	05	06
		12/2	--	03	54
		12/3	--	01	77
		13/1	--	04	05
		13/2	--	00	76
		14	--	00	25
		16	--	10	63
		17	--	09	61
		18	--	03	79
		19/1	--	00	51
		26	--	01	77

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		22			
		17	--	02	78
		18	--	09	11
		19	--	11	13
		20/2/1	--	02	78
		20/2/2	--	07	59
		23/1	--	01	01
		23/2	--	00	25
		24/1	--	03	29
		24/2	--	04	55
		25/1	--	01	26
		25/2	--	09	61
		23			
		21/1	--	07	84
		21/2	--	03	29
		22/1	--	06	58
		22/2	--	04	81
		23	--	11	13
		24	--	08	10
		25/2	--	04	55
		30			
		6/2	--	02	53
		7/1	--	06	83
		7/2	--	04	55
		8	--	11	13
		9/1	--	05	57
		9/2	--	05	57
		10	--	11	13
		31			
		6/1	--	03	29
		6/2	--	07	08
		7	--	11	13
		8	--	11	13
		9	--	11	13
		10	--	11	13
		11	--	00	25
		32			
		1	--	02	78
		2	--	00	00
		6/1	--	10	12

1	2	3	4	5	6
		6/2	--	00	51
		7	--	10	63
		8	--	11	13
		9/1	--	05	06
		9/2	--	06	07
		10	--	08	35
		33			
		1	--	10	63
		2	--	10	12
		3	--	11	13
		4	--	11	13
		5/1/2	--	07	84
		5/3	--	02	78
		6	--	00	76
		34			
		4/1	--	00	25
		4/2	--	00	76
		5	--	06	83
		90	--	00	51
		91	--	00	51
		95	--	00	51
		108	--	01	77
		201	--	00	76
		266	--	00	76
		269	--	00	76
		271	--	00	51
		274	--	01	01
		275	--	00	76
		277	--	02	78
		278	--	00	51
		282	--	00	25
औरंगाबाद	38	8			
		6	--	08	60
		9			
		6	--	06	83
		7	--	07	59
		8/1	--	00	25
		8/2	--	09	87
		9	--	11	64

1	2	3	4	5	6
		10	--	11	13
		14/1	--	00	25
		14/2	--	00	76
		15	--	03	54
		16			
		9	--	00	00
		10	--	02	78
		11	--	08	35
		12	--	11	13
		13/1	--	05	82
		13/2	--	04	30
		14	--	11	13
		15	--	10	37
		11			
		11	--	11	13
		12	--	10	12
		13	--	05	57
		14	--	00	76
		15	--	00	00
		16	--	10	37
		17	--	07	84
		18	--	05	57
		19	--	00	76
		12			
		16	--	06	07
		17	--	11	13
		18	--	11	13
		19	--	11	13
		20	--	09	11
		25	--	00	76
		28	--	02	02
		13			
		18/2	--	00	25
		19	--	00	76
		20	--	04	05
		21/1	--	01	01
		21/2	--	03	04
		22	--	08	35
		23	--	11	13
		24	--	08	10
		41	--	03	04

1	2	3	4	5	6
		48	--	00	76
		50	--	00	76
		51	--	03	04
		52	--	01	01
		53	--	09	87
		64	--	01	26
		65	--	00	76
जाखौली	37	32			
		21	--	00	25
		33			
		21	--	11	13
		22/1	--	02	78
		22/2	--	08	35
		23	--	11	13
		24/1	--	05	57
		24/2	--	00	76
		25	--	01	01
		34			
		24	--	03	04
		25	--	11	13
		36			
		3	--	00	25
		4/1	--	00	51
		5/2	--	07	84
		37			
		1	--	11	13
		2	--	11	13
		3	--	10	63
		4	--	04	05
		2	--	15	18
		28	--	11	13
		38			
		1	--	04	30
		2	--	07	59
		3	--	02	78
		4	--	00	00

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<hr/>					
		6	--	11	13
		7	--	11	13
		8	--	02	28
		9/1	--	02	02
		9/2	--	00	76
		29	--	06	32
		39			
		6	--	07	84
		7	--	10	63
		8	--	11	13
		9	--	11	13
		10	--	11	13
		14	--	00	25
		15	--	03	29
		40			
		9	--	00	25
		10/2	--	03	04
		11	--	07	08
		12	--	11	13
		13/1	--	08	60
		14/2	--	00	51
		14/3	--	02	53
		17	--	05	57
		18/1	--	00	25
		41			
		22	--	01	77
		49			
		10	--	00	25
		11	--	12	40
		12	--	07	08
		17	--	01	77
		18	--	12	40
		19	--	06	07
		23	--	00	25
		24	--	10	37
		25	--	09	61
		50			
		2	--	05	31

1	2	3	4	5	6
		3/1	--	06	07
		3/2	--	07	34
		4	--	02	28
		6	--	11	38
		7	--	10	37
		8	--	00	00
		15	--	01	52
		62			
		5	--	02	28
		63			
		1	--	12	65
		2	--	06	58
		7/3	--	00	25
		8/1	--	02	28
		8/2	--	09	61
		9	--	06	58
		13	--	00	51
		14	--	12	14
		15	--	10	37
		16	--	01	77
		64			
		11	--	00	25
		18	--	00	00
		19	--	09	36
		20	--	11	89
		22	--	03	04
		23	--	01	01
		318	--	02	02
		323	--	01	01
		325	--	01	01
		331	--	02	78
		360	--	00	51
		371	--	00	51
		372	--	00	51
		373	--	00	51
पबसरा	36	7			
		28	--	02	78

1	2	3	4	5	6
		8			
		23/1	--	09	61
		24/2	--	07	08
		10			
		4	--	03	29
		5	--	12	40
		11			
		1	--	05	57
		8	--	04	81
		9	--	12	40
		10	--	03	29
		13	--	07	59
		14	--	11	64
		15/1	--	01	01
		15/2	--	00	25
		16	--	09	36
		17	--	00	25
		12			
		19/2	--	02	28
		20	--	12	14
		21	--	00	00
		22/1	--	09	11
		23	--	09	36
		24	--	00	25
		15			
		20	--	00	25
		21	--	13	66
		22	--	00	25
		16			
		1/1	--	00	76
		8	--	00	25
		9	--	09	87
		10	--	11	64
		12	--	01	77
		13	--	11	89
		14	--	09	61



1	2	3	4	5	6
		15	--	00	25
		16/1	--	08	10
		16/2	--	04	55
		17/1	--	01	01
		25	--	00	76
		17			
		3	--	00	76
		4	--	11	13
		5	--	11	13
		6	--	00	76
		26			
		1	--	00	76
		2	--	09	87
		3	--	00	51
		8	--	06	07
		9	--	00	25
		79	--	01	77
		80	--	03	04
		83	--	00	51
		84	--	01	01
मनौली	35	10			
		7	--	00	25
		8	--	06	58
		13	--	01	01
		14	--	13	66
		15/1	--	00	25
		16	--	07	59
		17	--	01	26
		25/1	--	05	31
		25/2	--	00	25
		11			
		21	--	12	40
		21			
		21/1	--	04	05
		21/2	--	06	58

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		14	--	12	40
		16	--	09	11
		17	--	01	52
		25	--	02	28
		29			
		1/2	--	02	28
		2/1	--	08	85
		2/2	--	01	52
		8	--	11	38
		9	--	04	05
		13	--	03	54
		14	--	10	63
		16	--	09	11
		17	--	04	81
		25	--	05	82
		30			
		21	--	09	36
		34			
		23	--	02	53
		36			
		2	--	02	02
		3	--	13	41
		4	--	01	52
		9	--	11	38
		10	--	06	58
		11	--	06	58
		37			
		14	--	00	25
		15	--	11	13
		16	--	02	02

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		17	--	13	41
		18	--	02	28
		22	--	07	34
		23	--	10	88
		39			
		21	--	09	11
		40			
		1	--	06	07
		2	--	09	11
		8	--	09	11
		9	--	06	07
		13	--	06	07
		14	--	09	11
		16	--	09	11
		17	--	06	07
		25	--	06	07
		53			
		1	--	06	07
		2/1	--	04	30
		2/2	--	02	02
		8	--	09	11
		9	--	05	31
		13	--	06	07
		14/1	--	07	34
		14/2	--	00	25
		16/2	--	05	06
		17/1	--	05	57
		17/2	--	00	51
		25	--	09	11
		54			
		6	--	12	40
		7	--	00	25
		13	--	01	77
		14	--	11	89
		15	--	00	25
		18	--	09	87
		19	--	05	57

1	2	3	4	5	6
		21	—	12	40
		22	—	07	84
		33			
		1	—	10	12
		2	—	06	58
		10	—	03	54
		68			
		1/1	—	00	76
		248	—	02	78
		251	—	02	02
		252	—	02	53
		349	—	00	76
		353	—	00	76
		360	—	00	51
		361	—	01	01
		362	—	00	76
		411	—	05	82
		413	—	41	23
		415/1	—	13	41
		415/2	—	07	84
		415/3	—	20	74
		415/4	—	19	73
		416/2	—	23	27

[सं. आर-31015/9/99-ओ आर-I]

एस. चन्द्रशेखर, अवर सचिव

**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**

New Delhi, the 24th March, 1999

**S.O. 947.—** Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 2518 dated 26-11-98 issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying branch pipeline for transport of petroleum products from Sonapat in the State of Haryana to Meerut in the State of Uttar Pradesh, by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas, copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on 11.12.1998;

And whereas, the competent authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act submitted report to the Central Government;

And further, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines;

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

**Schedule**

**Tehsil : Sonapat      District : Sonapat      State : Haryana**

Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustateel /Killa No.	Area Hectare	Area Sq.Mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rohat	115	16			
		15	—	9	11

1	2	3	4	5	6
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		17			
		11	--	11	13
		12	--	11	13
		13	--	11	13
Harsana Kalan	208	7			
		18/1	--	00	25
		18/2	--	04	55
		19	--	11	13
		20	--	08	35
		21	--	02	78
		22	--	00	25
		8			
		16	--	04	05
		17	--	01	01
		18	--	00	00
		21	--	10	63
		22	--	10	12
		23	--	11	13
		24	--	10	12
		25	--	07	34
		9			
		22	--	00	25
		23	--	05	31
		25	--	01	01
		28	--	12	90
		19			
		16	--	08	60
		17	--	05	82
		18	--	02	28
		19/1	--	00	25
		21/1	--	07	58
		21/2	--	00	51
		22/1	--	03	29
		22/2	--	05	06
		23	--	09	11
		24	--	04	81
		25	--	02	02
		20			
		16/1	--	09	61

1	2	3	4	5	6
		16/2	--	01	01
		17	--	11	13
		18	--	11	13
		19	--	11	13
		20	--	11	13
		21			
		13	--	00	25
		14	--	02	78
		15/1	--	04	05
		15/2	--	00	25
		16/1	--	00	51
		16/2	--	03	54
		17	--	08	35
		18	--	11	13
		19/1	--	05	57
		19/2	--	04	81
		20/1	--	11	13
		22			
		11/2	--	10	88
		12	--	11	13
		13	--	11	13
		14	--	11	13
		15	--	11	13
		20	--	00	51
		23			
		6	--	09	61
		7/1	--	00	25
		7/2	--	00	51
		7/3	--	00	25
		11	--	10	63
		12	--	11	13
		13/1	--	10	12
		14	--	07	34
		15	--	00	25
		24			
		6	--	10	63
		7/1	--	01	77
		7/2	--	06	83
		8	--	10	63
		9	--	11	13
		10/1	--	03	54
		10/2	--	07	59

1	2	3	4	5	6
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		25			
		2	--	00	25
		3/2	--	02	28
		4	--	05	57
		5/2	--	08	60
		6	--	02	02
		7/1	--	00	76
		7/2	--	04	81
		8/1	--	09	11
		9/1	--	10	63
		10	--	11	13
		26			
		1	--	11	13
		2	--	11	13
		3/1	--	09	61
		3/2	--	01	07
		4/1	--	11	13
		5	--	11	13
		10/1	--	00	25
		27			
		1	--	11	13
		2/1	--	08	35
		2/2	--	00	25
		3	--	03	54
		41			
		1/2	--	03	04
		42			
		4/2	--	00	25
		5/2	--	10	37
		6/1	--	02	53
		7	--	13	41
		8	--	01	26
		12/1	--	00	25
		12/2	--	09	36
		13	--	09	87
		19	--	01	01
		20/1	--	05	06
		20/2	--	06	58
		21/1	--	00	25



1	2	3	4	5	6
		43			
		16	—	00	51
		24/1	—	02	78
		24/2	—	02	78
		25	—	12	40
		47			
		11	—	00	25
		12	—	07	84
		13	—	12	14
		14/1	—	04	05
		14/2	—	00	25
		15	—	00	25
		16/1	—	10	12
		16/2	—	01	01
		17/1	—	06	32
		48			
		6	—	09	11
		7	—	01	26
		11	—	10	88
		12/1	—	06	32
		12/2	—	04	30
		13/1	—	11	64
		14	—	10	37
		15	—	02	02
		20	—	02	02
		49			
		2/2	—	00	76
		3	—	11	38
		4/1	—	05	57
		8	—	00	76
		9/1	—	01	77
		9/2	—	07	08
		10	—	11	64
		142	—	02	53
		156	—	00	51
		160	—	00	76
		166	—	00	51
		174	—	00	51
		182	—	00	51
		197	—	01	01
		198	—	00	25

1	2	3	4	5	6
		202	--	00	51
		204	--	01	01
		205	--	01	77
		208	--	00	51
		212	--	00	51
		218	--	00	51
		250	--	00	51
		285	--	01	77
		287	--	00	51
		302	--	02	02
		311	--	01	01
		353	--	01	01
		358	--	00	51
		359	--	00	51
		360	--	00	76
		361	--	00	51
		376	--	00	51
		444	--	01	77
		446	--	00	00
		447	--	00	51
		448	--	00	51
		452	--	00	51
		455	--	00	76
		470	--	00	51
		518	--	01	26
Bandipur	77	25			
		17/1/2	--	03	29
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		20	--	11	13
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		18	--	04	55
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		15	--	11	13
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		7/1	--	05	57
		7/2	--	04	30
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		14/2	--	00	25
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		11	--	06	32
		12	--	09	61
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		14	--	10	63
		15	--	10	63
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		14	--	01	26
		16	--	11	13
		17	--	09	61
		18	--	05	06
		19	--	00	76
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		20	--	11	13
		23	--	01	01
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		7/2	--	06	07
		8/1	--	08	35
		8/2	--	01	52
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		239	--	00	51
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Liwaspur	65	26			
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		23	--	11	89
		24/2	--	00	25
		24/3	--	02	78
		24/4	--	05	57
		25	--	00	51
		4			
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		7	--	08	10
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		5/2	--	04	30
		5/3	--	04	30

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		7	--	11	89
		8	--	10	12
		9	--	01	01
		120	--	00	51
Asawar Pur	71	19			
		6/1	--	04	30
		6/2	--	06	83
		7	--	11	64
		8	--	11	13
		9	--	11	64
		10	--	10	37
		20			
		8	--	00	25
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		10/2	--	07	08
		11	--	02	78
		12	--	08	35
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		14/1	--	06	83
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		12/2	--	03	54
		12/3	--	01	77
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		13/2	--	00	76
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		19/1	--	00	51
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		30			
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		7/2	--	04	55
		8	--	11	13
		9/1	--	05	57
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		6/2	--	07	08
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		8	--	11	13
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Aurangabad	38	8			
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		11			
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		13	--	05	57
		14	--	00	76
		15	--	00	00
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		17	--	07	84
		18	--	05	57
		19	--	00	76
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		19	--	11	13
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Jakhauli	37	32			
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		33			
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		14/2	--	00	51
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		17/1	--	05	57
		17/2	--	00	51
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		415/4	--	19	73
		416/2	--	23	27

[No. 31015/9/99-OR-I]

S. CHANDRASEKHAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 26 मार्च, 1999

का. आ. 948.— ... केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकाहत में यह आवश्यक है कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में विद्यमान मथुरा-जालंधर पाइपलाइन से मथुरा से टुण्डला तक पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के परिवहन के लिए एक ब्रांच पाइपलाइन इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा बिछाई जाए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित ऐसी भूमि में, जिसके नीचे उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करना आवश्यक है ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन), अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनसाधारण को उपलब्ध करा दिए जाने की तारीख से इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में आपत्ति लिखित रूप से श्री इंदु धर, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मथुरा-टुण्डला पाइपलाइन प्रोजेक्ट, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (मार्केटिंग डिवीजन), डिवीजनल कार्यालय, बिल्डिंग-65/2, संजय प्लेस, आगरा को कर सकेगा।

## अनुसूची

तहसील/गाँव का नाम	खसरा नं.	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टेयर	आरे	वर्गमीटर
1	2	3	4	5
<u>तहसील-मथुरा</u>	<u>जिला-मथुरा</u>			
मादौर	410	00	10	22
	411	00	12	83
	412	00	02	93
	414	00	00	67

1	2	3	4	5
	430	00	15	42
	433	00	12	07
	434	00	00	67
	458	00	10	39
	459	00	10	22
	460	00	13	41
	462	00	00	67
	464	00	13	41
	465	00	00	67
	466	00	10	06
	468	00	10	73
	469	00	08	04
	470	00	10	73
	471	00	05	03
	473	00	08	71
	474	00	10	73
	475	00	10	39
	495	00	00	67
	501	00	01	82
	502	00	24	30
	503	00	12	38
	504	00	20	11
	505	00	08	72
	525	00	00	67
	526	00	21	12
	528	00	00	96
	529	00	00	08
	530	00	21	45
	539	00	00	67
	544	00	12	40
	859	00	11	56
	860	00	05	87
	867	00	02	35
	868	00	03	52
	869	00	03	52
	870	00	01	17
	871	00	11	08
	881	00	05	20
	900	00	12	40

1	2	3	4	5
	901	00	09	89
	903	00	10	39
	913	00	08	21
	914	00	00	32
	927	00	06	37
	928	00	06	70
	929	00	00	08
	945	00	01	68
	949	00	07	04
	950	00	09	89
	952	00	09	38
	953	00	01	17
	954	00	00	34
	956	00	42	90
	1113	00	03	69
	1189	00	05	20
	1190	00	03	35
	1219	00	01	68
	1220	00	04	08
	1221	00	03	69
	1222	00	05	53
	1223	00	02	01
	1224	00	07	04
	1228	00	05	87
	1229	00	07	04
	1231	00	07	21
	1232	00	00	24
	1233	00	00	24
	1254	00	09	89
	1255	00	08	55
	1263	00	06	70
	1264	00	01	68
	1267	00	09	89
	1268	00	04	53
	1300	00	00	17
	1301	00	02	35
	1308	00	00	32
	1309	00	04	77
	1313	00	03	52
	1314	00	02	01

1	2	3	4	5
	1315	00	00	28
	1316	00	04	69
	1317	00	05	84
	1318	00	05	03
	1319	00	02	35
	1321	00	03	85
	1322	00	14	58
	1358	00	08	81
	1360	00	00	75
	1361	00	08	88
	1366	00	04	19
	1367	00	13	07
	1369	00	14	00
	1371	00	14	25
	1375	00	16	42
	1376	00	10	89
	1392	00	09	82
तहसील - सादाबाद	जिला - हाथरस			
मिर्जापुरी	182	00	10	06
	185	00	08	04
	186	00	08	72
	187	00	34	19
	189	00	47	60
	190	00	14	75
	197	00	07	37
	198	00	18	77
	289	00	24	37
	290	00	18	94
	291	00	03	85
	292	00	03	24
	293	00	00	67
	294	00	07	37
	295	00	00	67
	297	00	10	56
	298	00	10	06
	309	00	01	35
	1733	00	02	68
	1737	00	04	86
	1739	00	02	51
	1740	00	03	02
	1752	00	91	68

1	2	3	4	5
	1807	00	08	55
	1808	00	00	67
	1816	00	03	20
	1817	00	07	71
	1819	00	10	05
	1820	00	13	24
	1827	00	05	03
	1828	00	05	03
	1830	00	00	96
	1831	00	08	38
	1834	00	02	09
	1861	00	00	96
	1862	00	00	16
	1863	00	05	03
	1864	00	03	52
	1865	00	02	68
	1869	00	02	51
	1870	00	00	90
	1880	00	24	13
	1906	00	10	73
	1907	00	12	74
	1908	00	32	51
	1913	00	10	73
	1914	00	01	51
	2524	00	09	89
	2615	00	12	74
	2618	00	04	02
	2619	00	08	38
	2621	00	16	76
	2624	00	01	20
	2669	00	08	71
	2680	00	04	19
	2686	00	02	88
	2687	00	04	00
	2688	00	06	54
	2692	00	07	88
	2701	00	02	35
	2702	00	03	21
	2703	00	03	02
	2713	00	07	71
	2714	00	05	87
	2716	00	00	16
	2751	00	06	96
	2752	00	12	74

1	2	3	4	5
	2753	00	03	76
	2763	00	09	07
	2764	00	10	89
	2765	00	11	06
	2775	00	00	16
	2776	00	07	04
	2777	00	10	06
	2778	00	06	20
<u>तहसील-एल्मादपुर</u>	<u>जिला-आगरा</u>			
हाजीपुर खेड़ा	208	00	22	63
	210	00	18	44
	215	00	23	46
	216	00	24	13
	217	00	24	30
	218	00	28	16
	219	00	00	67
	220	00	00	52
	221	00	37	20
	222	00	31	17
	286	00	38	38
	287	00	00	67
	288	00	01	68
	351	00	00	67
	363	00	16	76
	364	00	20	78
	365	00	23	46
	366	00	18	44
	420	00	00	67
	490	00	07	12
	491	00	16	75
	492	00	20	95
	494	00	06	37
	495	00	12	07
	496	00	06	20
	497	00	16	76
	502	00	08	72
	503	00	06	54
	504	00	04	19
	506	00	00	50
	514	00	13	41
	521	00	01	34



1	2	3	4	5
	629	00	05	19
	630	00	07	54
	631	00	02	30
	678	00	16	76
	679	00	20	11
	685	00	14	58
	686	00	01	01
	692	00	00	24
	495/701	00	07	54
मदनपुर मुस्तकिल	1	00	10	22
	5	00	15	42
	7	00	16	93
	10	00	12	07
	13	00	24	13
	15	00	01	01
	16	00	14	06
	18	00	01	92
	84	00	01	01
	85	00	11	56
	86	00	01	01
	87	00	10	06
सरायदायरूपा	142	00	00	77
	143	00	16	56
	144	00	07	37
	157	00	28	82
	160	00	00	72
	161	00	13	58
	162	00	11	40
	163	00	01	01
	164	00	00	67
	165	00	09	39
उजरई	79	00	02	35
	80	00	23	12
	81	00	00	08
	82	00	05	03
	83	00	15	59
	86	00	00	04
	87	00	01	34
	91	00	00	67
	181	00	04	36
	182	00	00	08
	183	00	05	36

1	2	3	4	5
	184	00	01	20
	190	00	12	06
	194	00	00	04
	195	00	00	50
	196	00	01	84
	197	00	00	50
	207	00	00	83
	208	00	09	72
	214	00	04	19
	215	00	03	35
	218	00	06	03
	220	00	00	50
	221	00	03	69
	222	00	12	40
	274	00	01	01
	279	00	01	01
	280	00	03	02
	281	00	07	71
	282	00	00	08
	464	00	05	87
	465	00	00	04
	466	00	09	22
	469	00	00	84
	470	00	07	37
	471	00	04	69
	472	00	03	69
	555	00	12	40
	556	00	15	25
	560	00	00	48
	561	00	03	18
	628	00	00	54
	629	00	00	54
	634	00	02	01
	635	00	00	54
	636	00	00	54
	637	00	25	98
	638	00	11	73
	639	00	02	01
	641	00	06	20
	642	00	11	06
	643	00	01	34
	644	00	00	67
	693	00	30	00
	706	00	12	07

1	2	3	4	5
	707	00	00	08
	712	00	00	51
	713	00	00	51
	714	00	03	18
	716	00	26	65
	717	00	00	51
	718	00	00	51
	719	00	08	21
	728	00	00	33
पोईया	1	00	01	01
	3	00	13	24
	4	00	00	36
	5	00	00	36
	6	00	06	54
	9	00	26	98
	11	00	03	20
	12	00	03	85
	16	00	03	01
	17	00	08	38
	18	00	10	39
	19	00	00	34
	20	00	00	34
	22	00	14	92
	42	00	00	67
	56	00	04	36
नेकपुर	119	00	06	70
	120	00	15	59
	177	00	16	09
	180	00	03	85
	181	00	06	03
	182	00	09	72
	183	00	14	41
	184	00	01	34
	185	00	01	34
	187	00	05	20
	188	00	33	18
	189	00	05	70
	200	00	01	60
	201	00	10	39

1	2	3	4	5
	202	00	00	67
	203	00	00	67
	205	00	27	49
	206	00	01	34
	207	00	01	34
	213	00	01	80
	214	00	10	56
	215	00	06	03
	216	00	04	50
	217	00	01	20
	219	00	26	82
	230	00	16	09
	188/250	00	00	67
	227/251	00	00	67
	215/252	00	00	67
	200/253	00	00	32
नादऊ	45	00	22	79
	46	00	01	34
	64	00	28	49
	82	00	13	41
	88	00	15	08
	89	00	10	06
	90	00	01	34
	96	00	01	34
	99	00	25	48
	100	00	00	16
	102	00	01	17
	508	00	01	34
	512	00	33	35
	513	00	01	51
	515	00	25	14
	598	00	00	48
	599	00	22	79
	600	00	01	34
	601	00	15	08
	602	00	35	20
	607	00	12	74
	610	00	01	34
	612	00	27	49
	617	00	14	75

1	2	3	4	5
नरायण मुस्तकिल	3197	00	00	16
	3198	00	12	74
	3201	00	02	01
घोरऊ	11	00	20	61
	12	00	22	79
	13	00	11	06
	14	00	24	13
	15	00	06	37
	26	00	01	34
	146	00	12	74
	147	00	01	34
	149	00	25	47
	152	00	00	72
	153	00	17	09
	154	00	05	03
	156	00	08	38
	174	00	01	34
	223	00	02	18
	224	00	11	06
	226	00	05	36
	228	00	02	40
	229	00	02	01
	238	00	17	76
	254	00	05	87
	255	00	01	34
	256	00	16	55
	257	00	05	36
	271	00	07	53
	272	00	01	67
	273	00	22	46
	275	00	09	55
	276	00	03	02
	278	00	05	02
गुला	319	00	21	45
	320	00	23	13
	603	00	67	71
	606	00	31	67
	607	00	03	52

1	2	3	4	5
	609	00	01	34
	610	00	12	40
	616	00	01	34
	617	00	32	18
	625	00	01	34
	632	00	18	10
	633	00	21	45
	634	00	03	02
	636	00	02	35
	641	00	07	71
	824	00	01	34
	826	00	06	37
	846	00	01	34
	847	00	15	75
	848	00	06	03
	849	00	05	53
	855	00	10	06
बिरहमपुर	170	00	12	74
	171	00	01	67
	174	00	03	85
	175	00	01	35
	176	00	14	75
	181	00	04	52
	184	00	04	69
	189	00	00	60
	193	00	18	10
	194	00	25	81
	196	00	03	35
	197	00	22	20
	200	00	02	64
	227	00	44	58
नया बास	58	00	01	01
	66	00	18	10
	67	00	14	08
	69	00	26	48
	70	00	10	06
	71	00	07	37
	74	00	09	47
	75	00	05	16
	76	00	01	01
	77	00	14	41

1	2	3	4	5
	78	00	12	07
	79	00	16	09
	81	00	31	51
	82	00	12	74
	85	00	05	87
	86	00	05	87
	87	00	29	50
	89	00	01	01
	90	00	08	38
	91	00	08	04
	98	00	07	21
	99	00	46	93
	100	00	12	40
	101	00	01	01
बिहारीपुर	151	00	01	01
	166	00	19	94
	167	00	06	54
	168	00	00	67
	169	00	15	42
	170	00	16	42
	176	00	15	58
	216	00	04	02
	219	00	20	95
	220	00	14	24
	221	00	00	48
	230	00	01	01
	231	00	00	12
	233	00	18	44
	234	00	19	27
	250	00	00	35
	251	00	04	51
	258	00	04	69
	259	00	07	21
	267	00	01	01
	268	00	06	54
	269	00	00	14
	270	00	00	84
नवलपुर	1	00	02	01
	4	00	01	34
	5	00	29	16
	22	00	11	40
	23	00	02	01
	24	00	20	45

1	2	3	4	5
अगवार खास	793	00	01	34
	798	00	00	08
	813	00	00	32
	814	00	70	39
	822	00	00	67
	832	00	19	44
	833	00	17	10
धरेहरा	132	00	00	67
	136	00	06	70
	137	00	12	74
	162	00	11	40
	163	00	00	50
	166	00	01	44
	167	00	05	95
	168	00	15	42
	169	00	07	37
	170	00	16	76
	186	00	10	06
	187	00	07	54
	188	00	13	24
	191	00	00	36
	192	00	06	05
	193	00	05	87
	197	00	00	24
	198	00	06	70
	203	00	03	32
	209	00	00	40
	219	00	46	59
	254	00	06	54
	255	00	03	60
	256	00	06	96
	257	00	03	72
	258	00	13	39
	265	00	01	04
	267	00	06	03
	268	00	19	44
	269	00	06	37
	270	00	15	42
	278	00	00	67
	284	00	24	47
	297	00	34	50



1	2	3	4	5
	298	00	12	07
	299	00	01	34
	302	00	03	20
	303	00	15	34
	341	00	23	82
	349	00	08	04
	350	00	38	88
	352	00	01	20
	353	00	11	40
	354	00	10	73
	493	00	00	67
	495	00	16	76
	497	00	28	16
	498	00	00	67
	502	00	19	44
	503	00	14	25
	521	00	08	38
	531	00	00	67
	660	00	22	46
	661	00	00	40
	662	00	05	03
	663	00	09	22
	664	00	25	96
	670	00	11	06
सुरहरी	14	00	01	68
	15	00	04	69
	16	00	12	40
	17	00	08	88
	18	00	00	42
	20	00	00	67
	22	00	14	75
	23	00	02	35
	24	00	02	77
	25	00	08	21
	28	00	00	67
	29	00	00	67
	32	00	25	48
	61	00	12	40
	63	00	00	08
	67	00	00	08

1	2	3	4	5
	75	00	00	08
	76	00	00	08
	77	00	00	30
	78	00	04	02
	79	00	06	39
	80	00	07	71
	81	00	21	79
	82	00	08	55
	87	00	00	67
	95	00	06	39
	97	00	15	42
	99	00	09	39
	100	00	00	08
	101	00	13	74
	107	00	15	08
	149	00	00	67
	186	00	03	60
	187	00	04	69
	188	00	04	36
	189	00	12	88
	190	00	00	16
	191	00	00	40
	192	00	08	72
	193	00	08	04
	196	00	01	36
	204	00	00	67
	216	00	10	06
	229	00	27	49
	230	00	04	02
	243	00	01	60
	245	00	00	16
	246	00	00	16
	247	00	06	39
	248	00	05	36
	249	00	05	88
	252	00	01	34
भीकनपुर याकलपुर	52	00	05	03
	55	00	09	72
	56	00	00	67
	59	00	18	72
	60	00	18	72
	62	00	01	01
	63	00	16	76

[सं. आर.-31015/2/99-ओ आर-I]

एस. चन्द्रशेखर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 26th March, 1999

S. O. 948.— Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum products from Mathura to Tundla in the State of Uttar Pradesh, a branch pipeline from the existing Mathura Jalandhar Pipeline should be laid by Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which, the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Indu Dhar, the Competent Authority, Mathura-Tundla Pipeline Project, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Marketing Division), Divisional Office Building - 65/2, Sanjay Place, Agra.

#### Schedule

Name of Tehsil/Village	Khasra No.	Area		
		Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5
<u>Tehsil - Mathura</u>		<u>District - Mathura</u>		
Madaur	410	00	10	22
	411	00	12	88
	412	00	02	93
	414	00	00	67

1	2	3	4	5
	430	00	15	42
	433	00	12	07
	434	00	00	67
	458	00	10	39
	459	00	10	22
	460	00	13	41
	462	00	00	67
	464	00	13	41
	465	00	00	67
	466	00	10	06
	468	00	10	73
	469	00	08	04
	470	00	10	73
	471	00	05	03
	473	00	08	71
	474	00	10	73
	475	00	10	39
	495	00	00	67
	501	00	01	82
	502	00	24	30
	503	00	12	38
	504	00	20	11
	505	00	08	72
	525	00	00	67
	526	00	21	12
	528	00	00	96
	529	00	00	08
	530	00	21	45
	539	00	00	67
	544	00	12	40
	859	00	11	56
	860	00	05	87
	867	00	02	35
	868	00	03	52
	869	00	03	52
	870	00	01	17
	871	00	11	06
	881	00	05	20
	900	00	12	40

1	2	3	4	5
	901	00	09	89
	903	00	10	39
	913	00	08	21
	914	00	00	32
	927	00	06	37
	928	00	06	70
	929	00	00	08
	945	00	01	68
	949	00	07	04
	950	00	09	89
	952	00	09	38
	953	00	01	17
	954	00	00	34
	956	00	42	90
	1113	00	03	69
	1189	00	05	20
	1190	00	03	35
	1219	00	01	68
	1220	00	04	08
	1221	00	03	69
	1222	00	05	53
	1223	00	02	01
	1224	00	07	04
	1228	00	05	87
	1229	00	07	04
	1231	00	07	21
	1232	00	00	24
	1233	00	00	24
	1254	00	09	89
	1255	00	08	55
	1263	00	06	70
	1264	00	01	68
	1267	00	09	89
	1268	00	04	53
	1300	00	00	17
	1301	00	02	35
	1308	00	00	32
	1309	00	04	77
	1313	00	03	52
	1314	00	02	01

1	2	3	4	5
	1315	00	00	28
	1316	00	04	69
	1317	00	05	84
	1318	00	05	03
	1319	00	02	35
	1321	00	03	55
	1322	00	14	58
	1358	00	08	81
	1360	00	00	75
	1361	00	08	88
	1366	00	04	19
	1367	00	13	07
	1369	00	14	00
	1371	00	14	25
	1375	00	16	42
	1376	00	10	89
	1392	00	09	82
<u>Tehsil - Sadabad</u>	<u>District - Hathras</u>			
Mirhawali	182	00	10	06
	185	00	08	04
	186	00	08	72
	187	00	34	19
	189	00	47	60
	190	00	14	75
	197	00	07	37
	198	00	18	77
	289	00	24	37
	290	00	18	94
	291	00	03	85
	292	00	03	24
	293	00	00	67
	294	00	07	37
	295	00	00	67
	297	00	10	56
	298	00	10	06
	309	00	01	35
	1733	00	02	68
	1737	00	04	86
	1739	00	02	51
	1740	00	03	02
	1752	00	91	68

1	2	3	4	5
	1807	00	08	55
	1808	00	00	67
	1816	00	03	20
	1817	00	07	71
	1819	00	10	05
	1820	00	13	24
	1827	00	05	03
	1828	00	05	03
	1830	00	00	96
	1831	00	08	38
	1834	00	02	09
	1861	00	00	96
	1862	00	00	16
	1863	00	05	03
	1864	00	03	52
	1865	00	02	68
	1869	00	02	51
	1870	00	00	90
	1880	00	24	13
	1906	00	10	73
	1907	00	12	74
	1908	00	32	51
	1913	00	10	73
	1914	00	01	51
	2524	00	09	89
	2615	00	12	74
	2618	00	04	02
	2619	00	08	38
	2621	00	16	76
	2624	00	01	20
	2669	00	08	71
	2680	00	04	19
	2686	00	02	88
	2687	00	04	00
	2688	00	06	54
	2692	00	07	88
	2701	00	02	35
	2702	00	03	21
	2703	00	03	02
	2713	00	07	71
	2714	00	05	87
	2716	00	00	16
	2751	00	06	96
	2752	00	12	74

1	2	3	4	5
	2753	00	03	76
	2763	00	09	07
	2764	00	10	89
	2765	00	11	06
	2775	00	00	16
	2776	00	07	04
	2777	00	10	06
	2778	00	06	20
<u>Tehsil-Eltmadpur</u>	<u>District-Agra</u>			
Hajipur Khera	208	00	22	63
	210	00	18	44
	215	00	23	46
	216	00	24	13
	217	00	24	30
	218	00	28	16
	219	00	00	67
	220	00	00	52
	221	00	37	20
	222	00	31	17
	286	00	38	38
	287	00	00	67
	288	00	01	68
	351	00	00	67
	363	00	16	76
	364	00	20	78
	365	00	23	46
	366	00	18	44
	420	00	00	67
	490	00	07	12
	491	00	16	75
	492	00	20	95
	494	00	06	37
	495	00	12	07
	496	00	06	20
	497	00	16	76
	502	00	08	72
	503	00	06	54
	504	00	04	19
	506	00	00	50
	514	00	13	41
	521	00	01	34



1	2	3	4	5
	629	00	05	19
	630	00	07	54
	631	00	02	30
	678	00	16	76
	679	00	20	11
	685	00	14	58
	686	00	01	01
	692	00	00	24
	495/701	00	07	54
Madanpur Mustakil	1	00	10	22
	5	00	15	42
	7	00	16	93
	10	00	12	07
	13	00	24	13
	15	00	01	01
	16	00	14	06
	18	00	01	92
	84	00	01	01
	85	00	11	56
	86	00	01	01
	87	00	10	06
Saraidarupa	142	00	00	77
	143	00	16	56
	144	00	07	37
	157	00	28	82
	160	00	00	72
	161	00	13	58
	162	00	11	40
	163	00	01	01
	164	00	00	67
	165	00	09	39
Ujrai	79	00	02	35
	80	00	23	12
	81	00	00	08
	82	00	05	03
	83	00	15	59
	86	00	00	04
	87	00	01	34
	91	00	00	67
	181	00	04	36
	182	00	00	08
	183	00	05	36

1	2	3	4	5
	184	00	01	20
	190	00	12	06
	194	00	00	04
	195	00	00	50
	196	00	01	84
	197	00	00	50
	207	00	00	83
	208	00	09	72
	214	00	04	19
	215	00	03	35
	218	00	06	03
	220	00	00	50
	221	00	03	69
	222	00	12	40
	274	00	01	01
	279	00	01	01
	280	00	03	02
	281	00	07	71
	282	00	00	08
	464	00	05	87
	465	00	00	04
	466	00	09	22
	469	00	00	84
	470	00	07	37
	471	00	04	69
	472	00	03	69
	555	00	12	40
	556	00	15	25
	560	00	00	48
	561	00	03	18
	628	00	00	54
	629	00	00	54
	634	00	02	01
	635	00	00	54
	636	00	00	54
	637	00	25	98
	638	00	11	73
	639	00	02	01
	641	00	06	20
	642	00	11	06
	643	00	01	34
	644	00	00	67
	693	00	30	00
	706	00	12	07

1	2	3	4	5
	707	00	00	08
	712	00	00	51
	713	00	00	51
	714	00	03	18
	716	00	26	65
	717	00	00	51
	718	00	00	51
	719	00	08	21
	728	00	00	33
Polya	1	00	01	01
	3	00	13	24
	4	00	00	36
	5	00	00	36
	6	00	08	54
	9	00	26	98
	11	00	03	20
	12	00	03	85
	16	00	03	01
	17	00	08	38
	18	00	10	39
	19	00	00	34
	20	00	00	34
	22	00	14	92
	42	00	00	67
	56	00	04	36
Nekpur	119	00	08	70
	120	00	15	59
	177	00	16	09
	180	00	03	85
	181	00	06	03
	182	00	09	72
	183	00	14	41
	184	00	01	34
	185	00	01	34
	187	00	05	20
	188	00	33	18
	189	00	05	70
	200	00	01	60
	201	00	10	39

1	2	3	4	5
	202	00	00	67
	203	00	00	67
	205	00	27	49
	206	00	01	34
	207	00	01	34
	213	00	01	80
	214	00	10	58
	215	00	06	03
	216	00	04	50
	217	00	01	20
	219	00	26	82
	230	00	16	09
	188/250	00	00	67
	227/251	00	00	67
	215/252	00	00	67
	200/253	00	00	32
Nadau	45	00	22	79
	46	00	01	34
	64	00	28	49
	82	00	13	41
	88	00	15	08
	89	00	10	06
	90	00	01	34
	96	00	01	34
	99	00	25	48
	100	00	00	16
	102	00	01	17
	508	00	01	34
	512	00	33	35
	513	00	01	51
	515	00	25	14
	598	00	00	48
	599	00	22	79
	600	00	01	34
	601	00	15	08
	602	00	35	20
	607	00	12	74
	610	00	01	34
	612	00	27	49
	617	00	14	75

1	2	3	4	5
Narayach Mustakil	3197	00	00	16
	3198	00	12	74
	3201	00	02	01
Dhaurau	11	00	20	61
	12	00	22	79
	13	00	11	06
	14	00	24	13
	15	00	06	37
	26	00	01	34
	146	00	12	74
	147	00	01	34
	149	00	25	47
	152	00	00	72
	153	00	17	09
	154	00	05	03
	156	00	08	38
	174	00	01	34
	223	00	02	18
	224	00	11	06
	226	00	05	36
	228	00	02	40
	229	00	02	01
	238	00	17	76
	254	00	05	87
	255	00	01	34
	256	00	16	55
	257	00	05	36
	271	00	07	53
	272	00	01	67
	273	00	22	46
	275	00	09	55
	276	00	03	02
	278	00	05	02
Gurha	319	00	21	45
	320	00	23	13
	603	00	67	71
	606	00	31	67
	607	00	03	52

1	2	3	4	5
	609	00	01	34
	610	00	12	40
	616	00	01	34
	617	00	32	18
	625	00	01	34
	632	00	18	10
	633	00	21	45
	634	00	03	02
	636	00	02	35
	641	00	07	71
	824	00	01	34
	826	00	06	37
	846	00	01	34
	847	00	15	75
	848	00	06	03
	849	00	05	53
	855	00	10	06
Birhampur	170	00	12	74
	171	00	01	67
	174	00	03	85
	175	00	01	35
	176	00	14	75
	181	00	04	52
	184	00	04	69
	189	00	00	60
	193	00	18	10
	194	00	25	81
	196	00	03	35
	197	00	22	20
	200	00	02	64
	227	00	44	58
Naya Baas	58	00	01	01
	66	00	18	10
	67	00	14	08
	69	00	26	48
	70	00	10	06
	71	00	07	37
	74	00	09	47
	75	00	05	16
	76	00	01	01
	77	00	14	41

1	2	3	4	5
	78	00	12	07
	79	00	16	09
	81	00	31	51
	82	00	12	74
	85	00	05	87
	86	00	05	87
	87	00	29	50
	89	00	01	01
	90	00	08	38
	91	00	08	04
	98	00	07	21
	99	00	46	93
	100	00	12	40
	101	00	01	01
Biharipur	151	00	01	01
	166	00	19	94
	167	00	06	54
	168	00	00	67
	169	00	15	42
	170	00	16	42
	176	00	15	58
	216	00	04	02
	219	00	20	95
	220	00	14	24
	221	00	00	48
	230	00	01	01
	231	00	00	12
	233	00	18	44
	234	00	19	27
	250	00	00	35
	251	00	04	51
	258	00	04	69
	259	00	07	21
	267	00	01	01
	268	00	06	54
	269	00	00	14
	270	00	00	84
Navalpur	1	00	02	01
	4	00	01	34
	5	00	29	16
	22	00	11	40
	23	00	02	01
	24	00	20	45

1	2	3	4	5
Agwar Khas	793	00	01	34
	798	00	00	08
	813	00	00	32
	814	00	70	39
	822	00	00	67
	832	00	19	44
	833	00	17	10
Dharehara	132	00	00	67
	136	00	06	70
	137	00	12	74
	162	00	11	40
	163	00	00	50
	166	00	01	44
	167	00	05	95
	168	00	15	42
	169	00	07	37
	170	00	16	76
	186	00	10	06
	187	00	07	54
	188	00	13	24
	191	00	00	36
	192	00	06	05
	193	00	05	87
	197	00	00	24
	198	00	06	70
	203	00	03	32
	209	00	00	40
	219	00	46	69
	254	00	06	54
	255	00	03	60
	256	00	06	96
	257	00	03	72
	258	00	13	39
	265	00	01	04
	267	00	06	03
	268	00	19	44
	269	00	06	37
	270	00	15	42
	278	00	00	67
	284	00	24	47
	297	00	34	50



1	2	3	4	5
	298	00	12	07
	299	00	01	34
	302	00	03	20
	303	00	15	34
	341	00	23	82
	349	00	08	04
	350	00	38	88
	352	00	01	20
	353	00	11	40
	354	00	10	73
	493	00	00	67
	495	00	16	76
	497	00	28	16
	498	00	00	67
	502	00	19	44
	503	00	14	25
	521	00	08	38
	531	00	00	67
	660	00	22	46
	661	00	00	40
	662	00	05	03
	663	00	09	22
	664	00	25	96
	670	00	11	06
Surhara	14	00	01	68
	15	00	04	69
	16	00	12	40
	17	00	08	88
	18	00	00	42
	20	00	00	67
	22	00	14	75
	23	00	02	35
	24	00	02	77
	25	00	08	21
	28	00	00	67
	29	00	00	67
	32	00	25	48
	61	00	12	40
	63	00	00	08
	67	00	00	08

1	2	3	4	5
	75	00	00	08
	76	00	00	08
	77	00	00	30
	78	00	04	02
	79	00	06	39
	80	00	07	71
	81	00	21	79
	82	00	08	55
	87	00	00	67
	95	00	06	39
	97	00	15	42
	99	00	09	39
	100	00	00	08
	101	00	13	74
	107	00	15	08
	149	00	00	67
	186	00	03	60
	187	00	04	69
	188	00	04	36
	189	00	12	88
	190	00	00	16
	191	00	00	40
	192	00	08	72
	193	00	08	04
	196	00	01	36
	204	00	00	67
	216	00	10	06
	229	00	27	49
	230	00	04	02
	243	00	01	60
	245	00	00	16
	246	00	00	16
	247	00	06	39
	248	00	05	36
	249	00	05	88
	252	00	01	34
Bhikanpur Bakalpur	52	00	05	03
	55	00	09	72
	56	00	00	67
	59	00	18	72
	60	00	18	72
	62	00	01	01
	63	00	16	76

## श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 8 मार्च, 1999

का.आ. 949.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारत गोल्ड माईन्स लि. के प्रबंधन के संघर्ष नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, बंगलोर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-3-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-43012/11/91-आई.आर. (विविध)]

बी.एम. डेविड, डेस्क अधिकारी

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 8th March, 1999

S.O. 949.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on the 8-3-1999.

[No. L-43012/11/91-IR (Misc.)]

B.M. DAVID, Desk Officer

## ANNEXURE

## BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated 26th February, 1999

## PRESENT :

Justice R. Ramakrishnan, Presiding Officer.  
C R No. 28/92

## I PARTY

The Secretary,  
Bharath Gold Mines Employees,  
Union (CITU),  
Marikuppam,  
Kolar Gold Fields-563119.

## II PARTY

The Managing Director,  
Bharath Gold Mines Limited,  
Gorgaum,  
Kolar Gold Fields-563120.

## AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-43012/11-91-IR (Misc.) dated 11-3-1992 for adjudication on the following schedule.

## SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of BGML, KGF in dismissing Sri Thangaraj S/o Periyaswamy, Ticket No. 1425 from service with effect from 14-10-1989 is justifiable? If not, what relief he is entitled to?"

2. The first party workman joined the service in the year 1958 when this company was under the control of M/s. John Taylor and Company. He has continued to work even after this company was taken over by Govt. of India which was later named as Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. According to him

as per the service conditions the employer has no inherent right to transfer his employees. It is his further contention that the standing orders have come into existence during 1978 and they have been certified by the competent authority on 31-12-1978 therefore this service conditions is not applicable to him and the second party can not transfer him.

3. His second contention is when the issue of transfer was not applicable to him he has questioned the same in W.P. No. 8377/88 and therefore the management without considering this fact on the allegation of his absence to the extent of 275 days has conducted the domestic enquiry and dismissed him from service. According to first party he has not given any opportunity and therefore the domestic enquiry and the resultant order of dismissal are legally unsustainable.

4. The second party have mainly contended that the transfer and distribution of man power is the management subject and there is already a provision in the certified standing orders of the company in force for transfer of person from mine to mine, from one unit to another unit and therefore the first party is not justified that he could not be transferred to other place. It is further contended that the company is running under heavy losses year by year and the mining operation is pleaded to be phased out and therefore many employees were transferred both in the interest of the company and the workmen.

5. They have further contended since the first party without complying the transfer order remained absent for 275 days from May, 1988 to March 1989 he was issued with a charge sheet and since his reply was not satisfactory an enquiry was ordered appointing an Enquiry Officer which was commenced on 25-7-1989. A notice sent to the first party by RPAD returned with postal endorsement "Refused". Since the first party did not appear for the enquiry it was proceeded ex parte. Since his absence was proved which is in violation of certified standing orders a report was made against him and second Show Cause Notice proposing his dismissal was sent to him. Since the explanation was not satisfactory he was dismissed from service.

6. Since any order of dismissal on the basis of the domestic enquiry, the management required to prove the validity of domestic enquiry, a preliminary point was framed and the evidence of enquiry officer as MW-1 and the evidence of the workman as WW-1 was recorded. On 21-7-1997 my predecessor passed an order on this issue holding that the domestic enquiry was not in accordance with the principles of natural justice and therefore it was set aside.

7. The second party to prove the misconduct in addition to evidence of MW-1 recorded to prove domestic enquiry was also examined an official of the company as per MW-2. The workman is examined as WW-1.

8. M.W. 1 Has stated that the first party was transferred to Hindustani Corporation Ltd. Rajasthan during May, 1988. The first party also most irregular in attendance and he was found absent unauthorised for about 275 days from May, 1988 to March, 1989. He has produced Ex M 15, M-16, and Ex. M-17, the attendance registers for the period of August 1988 to December 1988, June 1989 to November, 1989, and January 1989 to May, 1989. He further states that the first party either filed leave application or obtained prior permission for his absence. Since his designation was a supervisory category, his absence used to cause lot of problem in the department. Therefore a domestic enquiry was conducted against him.

9. The material point elicited in the cross examination is that the company to which he was transferred is not connected to Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. But according to him due to non availability of minerals in this company the B.G.M.L. has taken contract in several other mines to supply the man power to provide work to others.

10. The first party says in his evidence that he did not want to be transferred place due to some domestic problem. Later he has filed a Writ Petition before High Court of Karnataka. After his transfer he gave his leave application to one Stanley Davis. After his transfer neither he went to the place of transfer nor painfully employed in any other place. He has admitted in his cross examination that some of the workmen were transferred and they are working at those places. He has denied the factum of absence for 275 days on the pretext he gave leave letters.

11. If we analyse this case in a proper prospective the resultant answer would be the first party on the guise that he is not liable to be transferred from KGP, has not left and went to the transferred place but he remained absent unauthorisedly for 275 days during that period. In the Writ Appeal Ex. W-1 dated 4-2-1991 their Lordships though considered the plea of the workman as it relates to the question of transfer and the termination by disciplinary action, their Lordships have directed the workman that it is open to challenge the order of termination as well as the order of transfer in the manner known to law. Therefore it should be presumed that the workman is challenging both his transfer and his termination.

12 Therefore the points that requires to be considered is :

- (a) Whether the first party justified in not accepting the transfer ?
- (b) Whether the termination on the allegation of the absenteeism is legally justified ?

13. Point (a) :

This point is only incidental. The parties have not placed any materials by way of evidence, but the counter statement of the second party shows that the certified standing orders provided for transferring a workmen as per exigencies. There is a plethora of decisions justified the transfer of an employee unless it is shown that such transfer is made with a mala fide intention. The decided Judgements on the point are :

14. State of Punjab vs. Joginder Singh Dhatta, AIR 1993. S.C. 2486.

(b) Gujarat Electricity Board vs. Atmaram Sungomal Poshani, A.I.R. 1989, Supreme Court 1433.

(c) U.P. State Sugar Corpn. and Anr. and Bipin Kumar Mishra, 1994 (1) L.L.J. 1004 (DB. Allahabad High Court).

The above judgements are directly on the point and therefore the position of law is very clear. The first party has not shown any mala fide intention and therefore I hold this point in favour of the management.

15. POINT (B) :

The second party conclusively proved that the first party was chronic absentee unauthorisedly as per Ex. M-1 a Show-Cause Notice, from May 1988 to March 1989 he found absent for 275 days. This is an undisputed fact. But the notice issued to the workman returned unserved with a shara "Refused". A further notice Ex. M-5 also returned with a shara "Refused". In these circumstances the enquiry officer proceeded and on the basis of the materials found that this workman was absent for 275 days and therefore second Show-cause notice was issued to him as per Ex. M-9. This notice was served and he gave his explanation as per Ex. M-11. The main defence taken in this explanation is that the writ appeal is pending and therefore he should not be dismissed from the service and he shall be provided an opportunity to cross examine Stanly David. These materials prima facie shows that the first party has committed the misconduct as per standing order No. 15(3)(30).

16. It is contended in the written arguments filed by the learned advocate for the first party that the second party has not proved that the first party has not filed leave applications to remain absent. This argument is fallacious. In any organisation to remain absence on the basis of leave a person shall give leave application in advance and after sanction of leave he can remain absent, unless it is a Casual leave. Ex. M-1 shows that he used to be absent in every month where the minimum days are 22 and maximum days are 26. This workman boast himself for having worked more than 40 years therefore he is aware of leave procedures. When such circumstances comes it is too much for any authority to say that the management shall suffer due to the misconduct of its workman. Though one can rise technical pleas one should not forget that the facts in each case required to be considered objectively. Therefore

this workman can not gamble on the settled principles of law to take advantage of his failure to obey the order of transfer and remaining absent deliberately by throwing the blame on the second party.

17. That the second party are justified in dismissing this workman on the proved misconduct.

18. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the stenographer, transcribed by her, corrected and signed by me on 26th February, 1999.

JUSTICE R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 मार्च, 1999

का० आ० 950.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारत गोल्ड माईन्स लि० के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण बैंगलोर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-3-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. प्ल-43012/11/94-आई.आर. (विविध)]  
बी. एम. डेविड, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 8th March, 1999

S.O. 950.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 8-3-99.

[No. L-43012/11/94-IR(Misc.)]  
B. M. DAVID, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated, 26th February, 1999

PRESENT :

Justice R. Ramakrishna Presiding Officer.

C. R. No. 20/97

I PARTY

M. Susainathan,  
Represented by :  
The President,  
Bharat Gold Miner's Association,  
545, Opp. Punjabi Orts.,  
Oorgaum P.O.,  
K.G.F.-563120.

II PARTY

Bharat Gold Mines Limited,  
Represented by :  
The Managing Director,  
'Suvarnabhavan',  
Oorgaum P.O.,  
K.G.F.-563120.

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(a) of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-43012/11/94-IR (Misc.) dated 3-2-95 for adjudication on the following schedule :

## SCHEDULE

"Whether the management of Bharath Gold Mines Limited is justified in deduction a sum of Rs. 237.72 from the salary of Shri M. Susainathan, P.E. No. 008725 Moulder I of Central Workshop (Mechanical) without serving any notice on him? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. The first party appears to be an active member of Bharat Gold Miners Association. His cause is espoused by the President of that Association. The main contention of the first party is that the second party has deducted a sum of Rs. 237.72 from his salary during the month of September, 1993 without properly computerising the pay cover. The proportionate wages to be reduced works out to Rs. 52.96 due to an absent without leave for one day.

3. The second party in their counter statement have submitted that on 11-8-93 the first party applied for leave without pay and therefore the salary for one day was deducted. The first party had left the workspot during the working hours for some union work, personal work, without any permission/authorisation from his official superior. Therefore he was unauthorisedly away from the workspot for 23 hours which works out to 2.87 shifts during August, 1993. Accordingly in all a sum of Rs. 237.72 was deducted from his salary for the month of September, 1993 payable in October, 1993.

4. The second party examined an Engineer as MW-1. He has stated in his evidence, on the basis of the documents the reason for deducting a sum of Rs. 237.72. He has reiterated what is contained in the counter statement. In support of his contention he has produced a note book maintained by the watchward who were in the gates. This note book contains the names of several employees who have taken time out for the purpose noted there on. This workman taken time out on 9 occasions and in time also noted in this exhibit marked as Ex. M2-A. The management have taken only the 5 instance as unreasonably used and therefore on their information to the Personal Department the same was calculated and proportionate wages and D. A. were deducted.

5. The first party has not made efforts to unjustify the action of the management.

6. Therefore the second party are justified in their action. Hence the reference is rejected.

(Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by her, corrected and signed by me on 26th February, 1999.)

JUSTICE R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 मार्च, 1999

का.आ. 951.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारत गोल्ड माइन्स के प्रबंधन के सम्बन्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, बंगलूर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-3-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-43012/21/91-आई.आर. (विविध)]  
वा. एम. डेविड, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 10th March, 1999

S.O. 951.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 9-3-99.

[No. L-43012/21/91-IR(Misc.)]  
B. M. DAVID, Desk Officer

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated. 4th March, 1999

PRESENT :

Justice R. Ramakrishna, Presiding Officer.

C. R. No. 51/91

## I PARTY

The Secretary,  
Bharath Gold Mines Employees Union,  
Oorgaum, Kolar Gold Fields,  
Pin-563120.

## II PARTY

The Managing Director,  
Bharath Gold Mines, Ltd.,  
Oorgaum,  
Kolar Gold Fields,  
Pin-563120.

The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-43012/8/91-IR(Misc.) dated 29-7-91 for adjudication on the following schedule :

## SCHEDULE

"Whether the management of Bharath Gold Mines Limited, Kolar Gold Fields is justified in dismissing Shri Babumani, a general labourer P.E. No. 137795 of Champion Reef Mine from service w.e.f. 7-6-90? If not, what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?"

C. R. No. 46/92

## I PARTY

The President,  
Bharath Gold Miners Association,  
No. 545, near Punjabi Line,  
Oorgaum P.O.,  
Kolar Gold Fields-563120.

## II PARTY

The Managing Director,  
Bharath Gold Mines Ltd.,  
Oorgaum-563120, (KGF).

The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-43012/21/91-IR(Misc.) dated 8-5-1992 for adjudication on the following schedule :

## SCHEDULE

"Whether the management of BGML, KGF is justified in dismissing Sri Jayaveloo, Tramming Maistry PE No. 085431 of Champion Reefs Mine from service with effect from 7-6-1990? If not, what relief he is entitled to?"

3. A joint enquiry was conducted against the above workmen along with 2 others on the allegation of committing theft of company's property. Necessary Show Cause Notices were issued to all the workmen and their explanations were received. The Management has not accepted the explanations and therefore an E.O. was appointed and the Domestic Enquiry was conducted against all the workmen.

4. The specific charge made against them was that on 29-7-89 at 103 level, Osborne Shaft at about 1.10 p.m. they are all sitting and pounding on the second turn table of GBQ pieces, they have been surrounded and caught by Fathe Singh Havildar No. 95, Jaikishan S. D. W. No. 420, Roshanlal

SDW No. 187 and M. M. Murthy, G.D.W. No. 140, they have found GBQ powder approximately 5 kg. in the basin and GBQ pieces approximately 3 kg. on the turn table. They have also found one 3 kg. Hammer, one round shaped gunny cloth for pounding the GBQ pieces and two torn cloth pieces.

5. All the workmen have denied the charges out right and they have also raised the plea that they have not been caught for having possessed these articles on their person and therefore a mere finding of these articles inside the mine does not lead to the conclusion that they have committed the offences punishable under Sections 6 and 13 of Karnataka Mining Act, r/w Section 381 Indian Penal Code.

6. In the Domestic Enquiry the second party examined as many as 7 witnesses and they are cross examined. A chemical report also obtained to show that GBQ pieces contained gold valued about roughly Rs. 900. All the workmen have participated in the enquiry and the Enquiry Officer has conducted the enquiry in detail and submitted his report Ex. M-12. The second S.C.Ns. were issued and the concerned workmen have filed their detailed replies by exhaustively discussing the evidence, both direct and circumstantial. The Disciplinary Authority has not accepted their explanations and therefore passed orders of dismissal. A appeal for mercy before the Managing Director came to be rejected and the order of dismissal were confirmed.

7. Since the workmen have questioned the validity of Domestic Enquiry the evidence was recorded on this point and my learned predecessor passed a common order on 8-8-97 holding that the Domestic Enquiry was conducted in accordance with the principles of natural justice.

8. As it regards to the merits of the case the learned advocate for the second party has contended that since the charge of theft was framed and proved which is a serious findings involving moral turpitude of the workmen, the order of dismissal does not call for any interference.

9. As against this submission the learned advocate for both workmen has submitted a detailed written arguments raising the point of perversity, unfair labour practice and victimisation. The learned advocate reiterated the fact in his written argument that the allegation of theft was not proved due to the absence of the ingredience that all required to prove an allegation of theft. The learned advocate also enclosed an explanation given by one of the workman Jayavelu, which runs into 11 pages and contended that the second party have not made any efforts to contravene the contention in the said representation and therefore the order of dismissal is legally unsustainable. The learned advocate also enclosed a certified copy of Judgement in C.C. No. 80/90 passed by the learned Principal JMFC/KGF on the charge for having committed the offences punishable under 6 and 13 of Karnataka Mining Act r/w Section 381 of I.P.C.

10. As it relates to the allegation of perversity the same can not be gone into as my predecessor while giving an order on the validity of Domestic Enquiry has incidently discussed at para 18 of the order and came to the conclusion that there is no perversity in the report of the Enquiry Office.

11. As it relates to the allegation of unfair labour practice and victimisation we have absolutely no material to appreciate those contentions of the first party.

12. In view of the above circumstances we have to examine application of Section 11A, a benevolent provision which is intended to apply in cases of workmen who suffers an order of dismissal, termination and discharge. To apply this provision it is necessary to note the gravity of an offence committed by the workmen. It is time and again pointed out that while exercising the power of judicial review the courts can not normally substitute its own conclusion on penalty and impose some other penalty. Any substitution is necessary, if the punishment imposed by the Disciplinary Authority or the Appellate Authority shocks the conscience of the High Court or Tribunal, it would appropriately mould the relief either directing the Disciplinary Authority or the Appellate Authority to reconsider the penalty imposed, or to shorten the litigation, it may itself in exceptional and rare cases, impose appropriate punishment with cogent reasons in support thereof.

13. The Enquiry Officer gave his finding on appreciation of the evidence to the best of his ability on 10-3-90. Since it is the case of theft a police complaint also given, the result of which the case in C.C. No. 80/90 which is already adverted to. In the criminal case which was decided in the year 1993 after giving the benefit of doubt the concerned workman are acquitted under Section 248(1) of criminal procedure court. This benefit will be given only in cases where some benefits accrue in the favour of the accused. It is not a clean acquittal which also will be done if the prosecution miserably failed to prove the guilt of the accused. The law is well settled this benefit may be given in some cases but it is not a cardinal principle of law that the benefit given in the criminal case shall be taken as a material to over turn the order of enquiry officer.

14. In view of the facts and circumstances discussed above the work member are not entitled for any benefit in their favour. Since committing theft is a very serious offence involving moral turpitude of an employee, he shall not be entitled for any benefit. In the result I make the following order.

The references are rejected.

(Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by her, corrected and signed by me on 4th March, 1999.)

JUSTICE R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 मार्च, 1999

का.सा. 952.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ बड़ोदा के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, बंगलूर के पंचाट को, प्रकृति करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15 मार्च, 1999 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/6/96-आई.आर.(बी. -II)]

सी. गंगाधरन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 17th March, 1999

S.O. 952.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Baroda and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-3-1999.

[No. L-12011/6/96-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated, 11th February, 1999

PRESENT :

Justice R. Ramakrishna, Presiding Officer.

C. R. No. 220/97.

I PARTY

The General Manager,  
Bank of Baroda Employees Union,  
C/o Bank of Baroda,  
Bangalore-560009.

II PARTY

The Regional Manager,  
Bank of Baroda,  
No. 26, Richmond Road,  
Bangalore-560025.

## AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-12011/6/96-IR(B.II) dated 9-4-97 for adjudication on the following schedule:

## SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Bank of Baroda in imposing the punishment of withholding the annual increment in respect of the following four employees for six months is justified?"

(i) Shri V. Srinivasulu, (ii) Shri B. Jeevakumar, (iii) Shri R. Rangalah, (iv) Shri Mir Ali Mohamad. If not, to what relief are the said workmen entitled?"

2. From the inception of this case both parties remained absent though notices are duly served. Once again the notices under RPAD was issued. Both parties received the notice and failed to appear. The order of reference is the punishment of withholding the annual increment in respect of 4 workmen as shown in the schedule. Though the burden is on the second party the first party can not absolve from their responsibilities to file claim statement justifying their stand. After filing claim statement only the second party will file counter statement and after completion of pleadings a conclusion may be reached on the strength of the pleadings and evidence.

3. Since the first party failed to appear and file claim statement even after receiving a notice the conclusion is that the first party is not interested in proper adjudication of this dispute.

4. Consequently this reference fails and the same is rejected.

JUSTICE R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 मार्च, 1999

का.प्र. 953.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिडिकेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण, बंगलोर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15 मार्च, 1999 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन-12011/19/97-आई.प्र. (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 17th March, 1999

S.O. 953.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Syndicate Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-3-1999.

[No. L-12011/19/97-IR(B-II)]  
C. GANGADHARAN, Desk Officer

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated, 15th February, 1999

PRESENT:

Justice R. Ramakrishna, Presiding Officer.

C. R. No. 47/1998

## I PARTY

General Secretary,  
Syndicate Bank Emp. Assn.,  
P.B. No. 165, Maruthi Galli,  
Belgaum-590002.

## II PARTY

The Chairman & Mg. Director,  
Syndicate Bank, H.O.,  
P.B. No. 1,  
Manipal-576119.

## AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-12011/19/97/IR (B.II) dated 29-4-98 for adjudication on the following schedule:

## SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Syndicate Bank is justified in denying regularisation of services to Shri Basavaraj Tegur, Casual Attender w.e.f. 24-9-96 in spite of clear vacancy on the event of death of the regular attender? If not, to what relief Shri Tegur is entitled to and from which date?"

2. The notice under ordinary post were duly served to both parties. The second party was represented by an advocate and the first party remained absent. A notice under RPAD was issued to the first party and the same was duly served. The first party neither appeared nor made any communication to remain absent.

3. Since the first party failed to comply the mandatory provisions contained under Rule 10(B) of the Rules, there could not be a proper adjudication in the absence of claim statement. Therefore the reference is rejected.

(Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by her, corrected and signed by me on 15th February, 1999.)

JUSTICE R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 मार्च, 1999

का.प्र. 954.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-II, धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-3-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन-12012/39/95-आई.प्र. (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 17th March, 1999

S.O. 954.—In pursuance of Section 7 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-II, Dhanbad as shown

in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Punjab National Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-3-99.

[No. L-12012/39/95-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

#### PRESENT :

Shri B. B. Chatterjee, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 117 of 1995

#### PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Punjab National Bank of their workman.

#### APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workmen—Shri D. Mukherjee, Advocate.

On behalf of the employers—Shri D. K. Sahay, authorised representative.

STATE : Bihar, INDUSTRY : Banking.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 24th February, 1999

#### AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)-(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-12012/39/95-I.R. (B-II), dated, the 25th August, 1995.

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the Assn. of Punjab National Bank Emp. Patna on the management of Punjab National Bank, Patna for regularisation of the services of Sri Kedar Prasad Chaurasia, Part-time Sweeper as full time Peon is legal and justified? If so, what relief is the said workman entitled to?"

2. The sponsoring union has made out a case in the W.S. to the effect that the concerned workman Kedar Prasad Chourasia was appointed as a Sweeper in the Station Road, Branch of the Bank w.e.f. 1-10-84 without issuing any appointment letter and in violation of para 495 of Sastry Award subsequently adopted by the management. In addition to the duties of a sweeper for an area of 9739 sq. ft. for 3 hours his service as full time Peon was also utilised by the management of Bank's Station Road branch of Area. The concerned workman in addition to his duties as Sweeper required to bring out Bank's books, ledger from Almirah and to place the same in the table. He

was also required to carry dak, bring clearing cheque from the main branch to deliver daks to the customers and was sole member of subordinate staff of that branch of the Bank from 1-10-84 to 23-11-84. Thereafter one Ram Adhar Ram joined as Peon/Guard on and from 24-11-84 and he stayed in the branch till 2-3-85. Thereafter another peon/guard was appointed in the Station Road branch of the Bank at Arrah which indicates utilisation of the service of the workman as Peon By the management. That the manager of the branch confirmed performance of duties of Sri Chourasia for 3 hours as sweeper by letter No. 2/90 dt. 23-9-90, addressed to the Regional Manager Arrah while forwarding a representation submitted by Sri Chourasia and that the fact utilisation of his services as Peon was confirmed by the Joint Inspection Report of the Branch shown as Annexure III with the W.S. Sri Chourasia thus performed the duties of Sweeper from 7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. and thereafter as Peon till 5.30 P.M. on every working day for two years for which Sri Chourasia by submitting a representation demanded 3/4 of the wages of a subordinate staff. The Secretary of Punjab National Bank Employees (Bihar Pradesh) approached the Regional Manager of Arrah for payment of 3/4 of the wages of a subordinate staff to Sri Chourasia for the period for which his services of Peon was utilised but to no effect for which an industrial dispute was raised before the ALC. The ALC made attempt for amicable settlement of the dispute but failed for which a report was submitted to the Ministry wherefrom the dispute has been referred to this Tribunal for adjudication registered as reference case. Hence the reference.

3. The concerned workman is not only entitled to 3/4 of the wages of the scale of subordinate staff of the Bank for performing the duties of Sweeper for 3 hours every day continuously from 1-10-84 but the management is also liable to treat him as Peon for utilising his service as such from 10.30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. every day. The management should pay him wages in the scale of Peon of the Bank along with annual increments, P.F. benefit, liveries, leave fare facility etc.

4. The sponsoring union has accordingly prayed for an order directing the management of Bank's Station Road branch Arrah to pay 3/4 wages of scale payable to a member of a subordinate staff of the bank w.e.f. 1-10-84 and also for further order directing the aforesaid management to treat Sri Kedar Prasad Chourasia as a full time Peon from 1-10-84 and to pay him wages in the scale applicable to a Peon of the Bank.

5. The management submitted parawise comment in respect of the contents of different paras of the W.S. on workman side and has also raised preliminary objection as to the maintainability of the claim of the workman being beyond the terms of the reference so far his claim for treating him as full-time Peon and his prayer for payment of 3/4th wages of the scale of subordinate staff like Sweeper are concerned in addition the management has also made a case that the service conditions of Bank employees are governed by various awards/settlements. Besides the conciliation settlement entered into on 7-5-84 with All India PNB Employees Federation over the matter of fixation of wages of part-time sweeper provides scale of wages



according to the area of sweeping etc. Sri Chourasia was appointed as per terms of that settlement and he was paid 1/3rd scale wages. In that view of the matter the present reference is not maintainable.

6. Further case of the management is that as per Govt. guidelines only those part-time sweepers working in full scale wages for a minimum period of five years can be considered for absorption in the subordinate cadre as Peon and on consideration of other parameters. Since Sri Chourasia is drawing 1/3rd scale wages he is not at all eligible for being considered for absorbing him as Peon. The dispute raised thus liable to be dismissed.

7. In the rejoinder the management abstained from making any comment in respect of the contents of para 1 of the W.S.

8. In respect of the contents of para 2 of the W.S. the management has admitted the appointment of Sri Chourasia as part-time sweeper on 1/3rd scale wages w.e.f. October, 1984 but the say of the management is that his service was never utilised as full time Peon or Daftry w.e.f. 29-10-84 as would be evident from a letter of the workman dt. 2-12-85 attached as Annexure 'B' by which Sri Chourasia requested for enhancement of his wages from Rs. 100 to 1/3rd scale of wages of subordinate staff for working as part-time sweeper from 1984.

9. The management has denied the correctness of the contents of para 3 and 4 of the W.S. by claiming that the Sweeper is required to sweep an area of 1964 sq. ft. only and his claim about the area is only to justify his claim for 3/4th wages of the scale of sub-staff and that his service for visiting office customer etc. was occasional and/or off and on and not regular.

10. The contents of para 5 of the W.S. according to the management are not correct and as such denied. The joint inspection report dt. 9-11-94 does not reveal that the services of the workman concerned was utilised as full time Peon from 1985-86 although for the limited purpose of distributing daks and some times for the purpose of visiting Post Office Sri Chourasia was deputed. Had it not been a fact the sponsoring union or the workman must have raised the dispute much earlier without waiting for long 10 years.

11. In respect of the contents of para-6 of the W.S. the say of the management is that in Annexure II and IIA of the workman it is nowhere confirmed by the Manager or the Asstt. Manager of the Branch of Arrah Station Road that Sri Chourasia used to remain engaged for 3 hours every day for sweeping and the workman should be put to strict proof of the same.

12. In respect of the contents of para-7 of the W.S. of the workman the say of the management is that the workman represented for enhancement of the rate of wages from 1/3rd to 3/4th of the scale of subordinate cadre but the leased area of the bank premises having no with that mentioned in the W.S. the claim for enhancement is not at all justified and the same is liable to be turned down.

13. The say of the management in respect of the contents of para 8 is that the claim for full wages by workman for performing the duties of Peon and 3/4th of the wages of the scale of sub-cadre is not at all justified as he never performed the duties of Peon continuously.

14. The contents of para 9 of the W.S. are wrong and therefore denied. There is no question of giving any priority to the workman for absorbing him in violation of Govt. guidelines and in respect of the contents of para-10 the say of the management is that it is not possible for the management to absorb the workman as full time Peon unless he becomes full time sweeper and because of all these the management has prayed for an award in their favour by holding that the claim of the sponsoring union in respect of the concerned workman being not justified etc. is not entitled to any relief.

15. As against the preliminary objection and the rejoinder on the side of the management the workman side has also submitted a rejoinder wherein the demand of the workman or the sponsoring union is that since the dispute has been treated as an Industrial Dispute and a reference has been made by the Ministry the reference is quite maintainable. In respect of para (b) of the preliminary objection the say of the sponsoring union is that so far Govt. guideline in respect of service condition and conciliation settlement with All India PNB Employees Federation in respect of fixation wages of part-time employees are concerned those are correct but in such settlement it has nowhere been mentioned that the management is entitled to utilise the services of a part-time employee for a full time Peon as has been done in the case of Sri Chourasia. In respect of objection in para (k) of the pre-objection the say of the union is that the record of the branch of the Bank will show utilisation of the service of the workman like that of a peon on payment of wages of a part-time sweeper.

16. In respect of the content of para (d) of the pre-objection of the management the claim of the union is that as per terms of reference the concerned workman should be treated as full time peon of the station road branch of the Bank at Arrah in addition to his duties from 7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. as Sweeper. The pre-objection raised by the Bank is liable to be rejected.

17. The sponsoring union has also made counter comment of different paras of the rejoinder for the purpose of justifying the demand of the union for the concerned workman and has again prayed for same relief mentioned in the prayer portion of the written statement.

18. The point for decision is whether the concerned workman is entitled to relief prayed in the prayer portion of the W.S. by way of regularisation of his services demanded by the sponsoring union.

#### DECISION AND REASONS

19. Both parties have adduced oral evidence in support of their respective case by examining one witness on each side in addition to documentary evi-

once. The concerned workman has examined himself while the management has examined one Suresh Rande, an officer of Punjab National Bank of Arrah Branch. Both of them have deposed in support of their respective cases made out in the Written Statement. The concerned workman during his examination has claimed that he not performed the duties of part-time sweeper for 3 hours daily by sweeping etc. on an area as mentioned in the W.S. from 7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. and thereafter his service was utilised by the management from 10.30 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. that of Peon by placing registers, Ledger, etc. on tables of the clerks and also out door duties like carrying dak to the customers, visiting post office, other branch of the Bank etc. and those too regularly for 240 days or more in a calendar year but by paying 1/3rd of the wages of subordinate cadre. As he performed the duties of a Peon regularly he is entitled to be regularised as such and that as he performed the duties of a part-time sweeper for 3 hours daily from 7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. from 1984 he is entitled to 3/4th rate of additional wages of subordinate cadre. The sponsoring union has stated much in the written argument about Joint Inspection Report as well as of letter of the Branch Manager in support of the claim of the concerned workman so far regularisation of his service as Peon and payment of 3/4th additional wages of Sweeper are concerned and according to the union perusal of those papers will show performance of duties of the workman regularly. The union has naturally demanded the claim of the concerned workman is justified and the relief prayed for in the W.S. should be granted.

20. On the other hand the management by examining one witness has tried to prove that utilisation of service of the workman as Peon was occasional for limited purpose of visiting customers of the Bank etc. for which on such occasion the workman was compensated. Moreover the management in the written argument has disputed the working hours of the workman as part-time sweeper, the area of the Bank premises as the leased area is not so much as stated by workman side. The management in the written argument has admitted utilisation of the service of the workman other than that of Sweeper but the same was occasional and the claim of the workman side that there was no Peon/Daftary in the branch of the Bank during the year 1984-85 is baseless. It is the contention of the management that the claim of the workman for payment of 3/4th of the wage of sub-cadre should not be entertained as the schedule of reference is not for the purpose of determination of the rate of wages of the workman but for the justification of the claim for regularisation as Peon of the workman. The management has also disputed the No. of days of attendance by noting specifically in the written argument the No. of days attendance from 1987 to 1992. Then again according to the management there are certain Govt. guidelines for appointment of Peon from part time Sweeper in addition to other parameters and percentage to fill up vacancies of Peon. Sri Chourasia, the workman concerned having not fulfilled the conditions his claim for regularisation as Peon cannot be entertained and the management is unable to regularise him as Peon by ignoring the guidelines etc. It is also the

submission of the management that the concerned workman though represented for enhancement of his wages he never claimed regularisation as Peon as he, in fact, did not serve as Peon regularly. Had it not been a fact then the workman or the sponsoring union must have raised the dispute much earlier without waiting for about 10 years. The sponsoring union has admitted the Govt. guidelines etc. for appointment of worker of sub-cadres as Peon but failed to satisfy if the concerned workman all along performed the duties of a Peon for 240 days in a calendar year continuously by any corroborative evidence. The sponsoring union is also silent about the delay in raising the dispute. It is true that there is no time limit under the Industrial Disputes Act for raising a dispute but at the same time unnecessary long delay in raising a dispute, as in the instant case, is bound to tell adversely upon the justification of the demand. There is nothing on record to justify the delay in raising the dispute. Likewise continuous performance of the duties of Peon by the concerned workman is also wanting in this reference. The evidence is also wanting if Sri Chourasia ever acted as full time sweeper for the purpose of absorbing him as Peon rather it is evident from the representation submitted by the concerned workman for enhancement of the rate of his wages that he was appointed as part time sweeper and was working as such from 1984. The sponsoring union has failed to indicate particular portion of the Joint Inspection Report where it has been mentioned that the concerned workman performed the duties of the Peon continuously. The sponsoring union has repeatedly mentioned in the written argument about the contents of Joint Inspection Report in support of continuous performance of the workman the duties of a Peon and has also mentioned therein certain decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court and of Hon'ble Court but as I have already mentioned the sponsoring union has abstained from mentioning in the written argument the specific portion of the report where from it would be evidence the duties of Peon performed by Sri Chourasia was continuous. I, therefore, find myself unable to be one with the submission of sponsoring union.

Considering all these facts and circumstances of the case, the evidence on record and on consideration of the submission of the parties in their written argument I am constrained to hold that the concerned workman is not entitled to the relief prayed for in the prayer portion of the W.S. The demand of the sponsoring union for regularisation of the services of the concerned workman Sri Kedar Prasad Chourasia as full time Peon is not justified. The point mentioned above is decided against the concerned workman and the award is rendered accordingly.

B. B. CHATTERJEE, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 मार्च, 1999

का.आ. 955.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसूचन में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिडिकट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संसद नियुक्त औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुसूचन में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में

केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, बंगलूर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-3-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[मं. एन-12012/50/94-आई.आर. (बी.-II)]

सी. गंगधरन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 17th March, 1999

S.O. 955.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Syndicate Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-3-99.

[No. L-12012/50/94-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Desk Officer.

### ANNEXURE

### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated, the 25th February, 1999

#### PRESENT :

Justice R. Ramakrishna.—Presiding Officer.

C.R. No. 49/1994

#### I PARTY :

Shri Gopalkrishna Prabhu  
No. 10, Parvathi Nilava,  
K.H.B. Colony  
Vishweshwaranagar,  
Hubli-580032.

#### II PARTY :

The Deputy General Manager  
Syndicate Bank, Z.O.  
P.B. No. 747  
Mangalore-575003.

### AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-12012/50/94-IR(B-II) dated 11-5-94 for adjudication on the following schedule.

### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Syndicate Bank Mangalore in removing Shri Gopalkrishna Prabhu, Clerk from service by way of treating him as having voluntarily retired from service with effect from 4-11-91 is justified? If not, what relief is the said workman entitled to?"

2. After issue of notices both parties appeared and filed the claim statement and the counter statement respectively. Since schedule to the reference is quite sufficient to adjudicate this dispute no additional issues are framed. Since there was no domestic enquiry the parties are directed to lead their evidence on merits.

3. Some of the contentions raised by the first party is prima facie is not supported by any acceptable evidence, therefore it will be a futile exercise to narrate the averments made by the parties except to the extent which are relevant and which also prove beyond reasonable doubt.

4. Since the removal of the first party is a voluntary cessation of work due to his continuous and unauthorised absence we have to confine ourselves to the facts leading to the justification of the second party to invoke clause 13(3)(6) of the Bipartite Settlement and Clause XVI of 4th Bipartite Settlement.

5. The undisputed facts are that the first party was appointed as a Clerk and he was reported for duty on 10-6-77 as per Ex. M-1. When he was at Visweswarnagar, Hubli branch he has appeared for promotion test for officers cadre. Infact he was qualified for promotion to Junior Manager Grade-I as per Ex. M-2 dated 20-3-90. The bank has issued a transfer order Ex. M-4 dated 23-3-90 to Varanasi though the workman by his letter dated 22-3-90 (Ex. M-3) requested the management not to transfer out of zone. This letter was received by the bank on 28-3-90. Though the first party was relieved on 12-4-90 to report at Varanasi branch, he did not join that branch and also not sent any communication to the bank.

6. To the above conduct the bank has issued a letter dated 31-5-90 as per Ex. M-5, forfeiting the promotion. On the request of the first party to consider his stand some time also given to him. As he has opted to go to Varanasi he was permitted to join Varanasi branch on or before 16-7-90 as per Ex. M-6.

7. But curiously the first party without joining the transferred place has sent a letter dated 25-7-90 (Ex. M-7). In this letter he has forfeited the promotion and requested to take him for duty at Visweswarnagar branch. However bank has accepted his letter forfeiting his promotion and he was permitted to join duty at Dharwad branch as Clerk and also advised him to make necessary leave applications to cover up his absence. He was reported for duty at Dharwad branch on 14-9-90 as per Ex. M-8.

8. After joining Dharwad branch the first party was most irregular to attend his duties and there was many instances of unauthorised absent. The bank once again sent a letter dated 19-2-91 (Ex. M-9) to join duty and make application for leave towards unauthorised absent. The first party has not sent any reply nor he has joined the duty. Therefore the second party were obliged to send another letter by RPAD dated 1-7-91 (Ex. M-10). This letter was returned without any service. This fact

was conveyed to Dy. General Manager of the bank as per Ex-M-11. This conduct of the first party compelled the second party to invoke Clause XVI and thereafter issued a notice under Ex. M-12 dated 3-10-91. It is stated that Ex. M-12 was served but he has not reported for duty within 30 days nor sent any explanation giving reasons for his absence. Therefore the bank has compelled to treat the continuous absences of the first party as voluntary retirement and therefore the name of the first party was struck off from the rolls.

9. The above facts are totally uncontravened except a minor discrepancies here and there which does not effect the merits of the case. The relevant provision the second party invoked to treat the absences of first party as a voluntary retirement is under the following clauses :

"Clause 13(3) : If an employee after proceeding on leave desires an extension thereof he shall make an application in writing to the Manager or other officer appointed for the purpose. Such application shall state the full postal and telegraphic address of the employee and shall be made in sufficient time to enable the management to consider the application and send a reply to him before the expiry of the leave desired to be extended. A written reply either of the grant of refusal of extension shall be sent to the employee at the address given by him if such reply is likely to reach him before the expiry of the leave originally granted to him."

"Clause XVI of 4th bipartite Settlement :

In case of an employee who has gone abroad and has not submitted any application for leave and absents himself for a period of 150 days or more consecutive days without or beyond the leave at his credit or absents himself for 150 or more consecutive days beyond the period of leave originally sanctioned or subsequently extended and where the management has reasons to believe that he has no intention of joining duties, the management may at any time thereafter give a notice to the employees last known address calling upon the employee to report for duty within 30 days of the notice. Unless the employee reports for duty within 30 days or unless he gives an explanation for his absence satisfying the management, the employee will be deemed to have been voluntarily retired from the Bank service on the expiry of the said notice."

10. The contention of the first party as it can be seen in his oral evidence is that on 12-4-90 he fell sick and started taking treatment at KMC Hospital, Hubli as outpatient. After taking treatment till 6-6-90, he joined Dharwad branch on 14-9-90. He worked up to 19-11-90 and thereafter due to depression he went on medical leave. His condition continued and meanwhile his wife sent a leave letter as per Ex. W-2. There after he has made a representation Ex. M-14. Since the second party has not considered his application he has raised this dispute.

11. The only contention that requires some examination is the fact he has stated that not receiving Ex. M-12, a notice issued giving 30 days time to resume duty and Ex. M-13 a final order passed by the second party. Of course the second party have contended at these notices are served to the first party, they are failed to produce the acknowledgment received in this regard. There is no doubt when such contingencies arise a paper publication is also necessary but these anomaly in this dispute is not very important to give any benefit to the workman. Firstly, this workman was absented himself from November, 1991 till he sent a letter dated 24-5-93. The second party as a responsible organisation shall not be a silence spectator to the conduct of the first party and allow him to have his own way and thereby creating problems to the bank. Infact in Ex. M-14 the first party has accepted that "he was absent from bank duties from a long time and some letters were sent to his home address are received but his family members did not informed him regarding the receipt of the bank letters". Therefore the second party was justified to treat his absence as voluntary retirement in accordance with the terms contained in the Bipartite Settlement. In fact it is contended that the very clause XVI is discriminatory and against the principles of natural justice and therefore it should be struck down as unconstitutional. This of course, is too much for the first party to contend as it is a settlement entered between the parties, to struck down this clause there shall be discussion and agreement between the parties to the Bipartite Settlement.

12. Now the question that required to be answered is whether in the facts and circumstances of this case, whether the first party is entitled to have the benefit of Section 11A of the I.D. Act, 1947 ?

13. It is the consisted contention of the first party that after he has not willing to go Varanasi as an officer, he has mentally suffered as according to him he lost his officers post, relegated as a clerk and due to several family problems he has developed depression. Infact in one place he says that he was advised to marry to get over his depression and got married in 1992, possibly the leave letter referred under Ex. W-1 is authored by his new wife.

14. On going through the documents produced by this workman there are several medical certificates showing his treatment during the period of his absence, but however these facts alone does not give rise to give a clean chit to this workman. To get a total benefit he was required to prove the gravity of depression as a shield to his absence and not as a sword.

15. When I look at this workman in the witness box, he is having a sullen face and infact showing the signs of scared face and a sort of hurriedness in his activities. However this workman has rendered a unblemished service ever since he joined the second party bank and infact he has passed his test to secure an officer grade. This fact shows that as it regards to the workwise efficiency there is no blemish on the part of the first party. I do apprehend if any adverse order is passed against him it will affect his

future and consequently his life also. Therefore it is necessary to take into consideration the over all circumstances of this case to extend the benevolent provision of Section 11A in giving some relief to the workman in this predicament. I am conscious that the bank should not be put into any monetary hardship due to the admitted misconduct committed by the first party. Having all these facts in mind a substitution to the order of dismissal is absolutely found necessary.

16. The first party placed reliance on some judgments on his behalf :

In *Uptron India Limited vs. Shammi Bhan* and *Anr. 1998 LLR 285(SC)*, their Lordships are dealing clause 17(g) of the standing order under Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 which stipulates abandonment of service if a workman remain absent for 7 consecutive days. In this context their Lordships was of the view that under the principles of natural justice, which have to be read into the offending clause, must be complied with and the employer must be informed of the grounds for which action was proposed to be taken against him for over staying the leave.

17. The other decisions cited by the first party are not applicable hence not discussed.

### ORDER

18. The second party are justified in treating the absence of the first party as voluntary retirement. However taking into consideration the facts and circumstances discussed above and applying Sec. 11A of the Act it is ordered that the first party shall be reinstated to the post which he was holding when he was absented from Dharwad branch, he shall be paid the wages he has last drawn at Dharwad branch. There shall be a continuity of service but he shall not be entitled for backwages.

19. I do hope that the second party takes these facts into consideration and provide one more opportunity to this workman in the interest of justice and equity.

Reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the stenographer, transcribed by her, corrected and signed by me on 25th February, 1999).

JUSTICE, R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 17 मार्च, 1999

का.प्र. 956.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिंडिकेट बैंक के प्रबंधतन्त्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, बंगलोर के पंचाद को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15 मार्च, 1999 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन-12012/89/90-आई.प्र. (बी. II)]

सी. गंगाधरन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 17th March, 1999

S.O. 956.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Bangalore as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Syndicate Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-3-1999.

[No. L-12012/89/90-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Desk Officer

### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated 24th February, 1999

### PRESENT :

Justice R. Ramakrishna, Presiding Officer

C. R. No. 45/90

### I PARTY

The General Secretary,  
Syndicate Bank Staff,  
Association, Anoradha,  
Building, Near Anand  
Rao Circle, Subedar  
Chattram Road,  
Bangalore-560009.

### II PARTY

The General Manager (Per.)  
Syndicate Bank, H.O.  
Manipal,  
Karnataka.

### AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-12012/89/90-IR.B.II dated 7-8-1990 for adjudication on the following schedule.

### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Syndicate Bank, Karwar is justified in dismissing the services of Shri B. Ravindra Rao, Special Assistant, w.e.f. 27-11-1986? If not, to what relief the said workman is entitled to?"

2. The first party was dismissed from service w.e.f. 27-11-1986. At the time of his dismissal he was working as Special Assistant. His dismissal was preceded by a domestic enquiry. The Enquiry Officer after giving full and fair opportunity has reached a conclusion of guilt on the allegation of charge made against the first party. The enquiry report is on the basis of both oral and documentary evidence.

3. This Tribunal has initially tried the validity on Domestic Enquiry by recording the evidence of enquiry officer and the workman. Appreciating the materials placed on this point this Tribunal came to the conclusion that the second party has conducted the Domestic Enquiry in accordance with principles of natural justice, after giving full and fair opportunity to the first party.

4. The allegation of charge against the first party is as follows :

(a) That while he was working at the Chickamagalur branch of the Bank, he had availed housing loan for Rs. 55,000 under the Employees housing loan scheme of the Bank and that the house property at site No. 2 bearing Municipal No. 3138 at Vilavapura extension, Chickamagalur purchased/constructed by him under the said housing loan facility was mortgaged to the Bank by deposit of title deeds on or around 18-07-1979.

- (b) That against the terms of agreement and the provisions of employees' housing loan scheme of the Bank, he sold the said house property which was mortgaged to the Bank to one Sri H. B. Thygaraj by executing a sale deed on 13-11-1981 and got the transaction registered with the Office of Sub-Registrar and thereby exposed the Bank to avoidable legal complication and possible financial loss.

5. The defence of the first party both in reply to the charge sheet and the written submissions may be summarised as follows :

1. That he agrees that he has taken a loan of Rs. 55,000 at Chikmagalur branch of the bank to purchase a land and to construct a house and accordingly he purchased the land and constructed a house. He said he had deposited the true deeds of the property with the bank. He said that the documents produced by the Management in the enquiry are in order regarding the availing of loan from the Bank.
2. That to overcome the financial difficulties during the period of his suspension, he thought of selling the house and he had intimated the same to the management through his letter dated 14-9-1981. He did not get the reply from the Bank and that he sold the house on 13-11-1981 and informed the same to the Bank vide his letter dated 08-10-1981. He stated that his intention of overcoming the financial burden during the period of suspension would not have fulfilled had he repaid the bank loan from the proceeds of the sale of the house. Further, even in the agreement entered into between himself and the Management on 10-07-1979, the selling of the house which was mortgaged to the Bank without prior permission is not treated as an act prejudicial to the interests of the Bank. Further to safeguard the interest of the Bank, he had inserted a clause in the sale deed that Sri H. B. Thygaraj, the purchaser, should close the loan account within 2 years with an instalment of Rs. 2,400 per month.
3. That he had not created any legal complication except requesting the Management to auction the house following Mr. H. B. Thygaraj's failure to remit the instalment amount to the loan account. Further that the Bank is not put into any financial loss since the loan amount is fully paid as per the demand made by the advocate in DEX. 8.
4. That the Bank was recovering the loan instalments regularly from his salary and that the Bank has not protested and has not taken as irregularity the repayment of loan amount by the purchaser of the property.

6. However the second party through the evidence of Shri B. K. Kamath, MW-1, has proved the legal incidents connected to this transaction. The first party has not examined any witnesses nor he has examined himself in the Domestic Enquiry. His submission made in the enquiry at the earlier stages and also to take the documents produced on records was accepted by the Enquiry Officer.

7. Both oral and documentary evidence placed by the second party in the Domestic Enquiry does not lead to the any inference other than the fact that the first party has committed the misconduct of selling the property mortgaged to the Bank, which was constructed on the loan secured by the Bank. Therefore there could not be two opinions to a conclusion that the property was encumbered to the extent of loan outstanding unless that loan is discharged and the encumbrance was removed the first party has no legal right to sell the property. But it is curious to note when the property is encumbered how the purchasers venture to enter into a sale deed?

8. The learned advocate for the second party submitted that the first party has committed misconduct under Clause 19.5(j) of Bipartite settlement which is the gross misconduct of doing acts prejudicial to the interests of the Bank. Therefore the order of dismissal by the second party is legally justified.

9. As against this submission the General Secretary who represented the first party has contended that at the time of this transaction the first party was under suspension for an alleged misconduct committed by him and therefore he was compelled to seek the permission of the second party to sell his house vide letter dated 14-1-1981 (DEX-2). He has further submitted at that time he has to maintain his family with his 1/3 of subsistence allowance and also under going strained circumstances due to financial commitments (DEX-2). It is his further contention that after waiting for 5 weeks he has written a letter dated 8-10-1981 (DEX-5) for having sold the house but the actual sale deed took place on 13-11-1981 for a consideration of Rs. 90,000 of which first party received Rs. 35,709 by way of cheque/cash had balance amount of Rs. 54,291 was left with the purchaser for crediting the housing loan account, as it is clear from MEX-15, and the parties also agreed that the original title deeds, will be given to the purchaser after payment of bank loan instalments as it was in the custody of the bank.

10. This factual situation is an admitted fact.

11. Clause 19.5(j) under Chapter VII of Bipartite Settlement reads as follows :

19. 5(j) : Doing any act prejudicial to the interest of the bank, or gross negligence involving or likely to involve the bank in serious loss.

12. The further contention of General Section of the first party is that the sale deed in respect of this property was left with the custody of the bank and the dues of the bank family with his 1/3 of subsistence allowance and also under- alleged by the second party is only technical. His further submission is the second party has failed to reply the letter of the first party addressed on 14-9-1981, either permitting or refusing the permission, lead to a confusion in the mind of the first party and therefore he was compelled to execute the sale deed as he was in financial difficulty and was not able to maintain his family in the amounts he was receiving as subsistence allowance.

13. The next contention of the first party is that though he has intimated the management, the intention of selling his property and also having intimated the sale of property on 13-11-1981, the management without taking any action have resorted to issue a charge sheet on 14-10-1985 which demonstrates bias and therefore the conduct of the second party are mala fide and therefore the order of dismissal is made by a biased mind required to be considered by this tribunal in deciding this matter.

14. We have absolutely no explanation for issuing a charge sheet on 14-10-1985 when the alleged misconduct is on 13-11-1981. The second party has not come with any explanation why they have not accorded permission or refused to accord permission by appreciating the urgency and the reasons stated by the first party in his letter dated 14-9-1981. It is an admitted fact that the outstanding amount was repaid on a penal interest of 16 per cent after this sale deed.

15. Therefore the contention of the first party to the latter portion is that the bank was exposed to avoidable legal complications and possible financial loss are not established or proved. Since the first party found discharged the loan, his conduct in violating one of the conditions laid down in the agreement does not qualify to impose a punishment of dismissal. The disciplinary authority in all fairness would have considered this aspect of the matter and thereby imposed some minor punishment instead of an order of dismissal.

16. As I pointed out earlier the bank has not come with any explanation why they have issued a charge sheet against the workman after a lapse of more than 3 years, therefore the element of bias can not be ruled out. This reasoning also possible as this workman was facing a Domestic Enquiry where an order of stoppage of 2 increments were made and he was reinstated.

17. As to the test of likelihood of bias what is relevant is reasonableness of the apprehension of bias in the mind of the party is sufficient. Proper approach is to look to the mind of party who appears before the judge to find out bias or likelihood of bias.

18. At this junction, I am tempted to quote a judgement of the Supreme Court in *Ranjit Thakur vs. Union of India* and others reported in 1988 111 J 257. His Lordship Justice M. N. Venkatachalaiah on he then was, suggested the tests of likelihood of bias, what are the relevant factors to be noted. His Lordship refers to some elaborated reasoning by both British Courts and United State of America's Courts;

Lord Esher in *Allinson vs General Council of Medical Education and Registration* (1984) 1 Q.B. 750 at 758 said :

"The question is not, whether in fact he was or was not biased. The Court cannot inquire into that . . . In the administration of justice, whether by a recognised legal Court or by persons who, although not a legal public court, are acting in a similar capacity, public policy requires that. In order that there should be no doubt about the purity of administration any person who is to take part in it should not be in such a position that he might be suspected of being biased.

In *Metropolitan Properties Co. (F.G.C.) Ltd. vs. Lannon* (1969) 1 Q.B. 577. at 599, Lord Denning M.R. observed :

"In considering whether there was a real likelihood of bias, the court does not look at the mind of the justice himself or at the mind of the chairman of the tribunal, or whoever it may be, who sit in a judicial capacity. It does not look to see if there was a real likelihood that he would, or did, in fact favour one side at the expense of the other. The court looks at the impression which would be given to other people. Even if he was as impartial as could be never-the-less if right minded persons would see that in the circumstances there was a real likelihood of bias on his part, then he should not sit . . . . ."

Frankfurter J. in *Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia vs. Pollack* (343 US 451 at 466) said :

"The judicial process demands that a judge moves within the frame work of relevant legal rules and the court covenanted modes of thought for ascertaining them. He must think dispassionately and submerge private feeling on every aspect of a case. There is a good deal of shallow talk that the judicial robe does not change the man within it. It does. The fact is that on the whole judges do lay aside private views in discharging their judicial functions. This is achieved through training, professional habits, self-discipline and that fortunate alchemy by which men are loyal to the obligation with which they are entrusted. But it is also true that reason cannot control the sub-conscious influence of feelings of which it is unaware. When there is ground for believing that such unconscious feelings may operate in the ultimate judgement or may not unfairly lead others to believe they are operating, judges excuse themselves. They do not sit in judgement . . . . ."

Referring to the proper test, Ackner LJ in *Regina vs. Liverpool City Justices, Ex-parte Topping* [1983(1) WIR 119] said :

"Assuming therefore, that the justice had applied the test advised by Mr. Pearson. Do I feel prejudiced—then they would have applied the wrong principle and the same result, namely, the quashing of the conviction would follow".

10. If we analyse rationally the events narrated above it leaves no doubt that the punishment of dismissal made by the Disciplinary Authority is harsh and not commensurate with the alleged misconduct. Since the action was taken after

more than 3 years, allowing, the workman to feel that his conduct was exonerated on the basis of the fact that the bank has received the loan amount completely with penal interest. Therefore there is no doubt that the order of dismissal by the Disciplinary Authority is biased and legally unsound.

20. But the first party has to be blamed for himself for committing these misdeeds. But if we look at from different angle the financial difficulty he was facing at that time has driven him to sell his property, which will not be done generally. Therefore the financial difficulty of the person should also be appreciated in this background.

21. In view of the circumstances discussed above it is fit where the benevolent provisions of Section 11A is to be extended. In this juncture I am tempted to reproduce a very reasonable attitude expressed by the learned judge Mr. Thakkar, Chief Justice as he then was at Gujarat High Court in *R. M. Parama vs Gujarat Electricity Board*, (1982) Lab. IC 1031.

The Learned judge states :

1. When difference categories of penalties can be imposed in respect of the alleged fault, one of which is dismissal from service, the disciplinary authority perforce is required to consult himself for selecting the most appropriate penalty from out of the range of penalties available that can be imposed, having regard to the nature, content and gravity of the default. Unless the disciplinary authority reaches the conclusion that having regard to the nature, content and magnitude of the fault committed by the employee concerned, it would be absolutely unsafe to retain him in service, the maximum penalty of dismissal cannot be imposed. If a lesser penalty can be imposed without seriously jeopardising the interest of the employer the disciplinary authority cannot impose the maximum penalty of dismissal from service. He is bound to ask the inner voice and rational faculty why a lesser penalty cannot be imposed.

2. It cannot be overlooked that by and large it is because the maximum penalty is imposed and total ruination stares one in the eyes that the employee concerned is obliged to approach the court and avail of the costly and time-consuming machinery to challenge in desperation the order passed by the disciplinary authority. If a lesser penalty was imposed, he might not have been obliged to take recourse to costly legal proceedings which result in loss of public time and also result in considerable hardship and misery to the employee concerned.

22. The factum of misconduct and its gravity shall be examined objectively on the basis of a particular incident. Each and every misconduct will not become a gross misconduct therefore the following order is irresistible.

23. The conduct of the second party in initiating domestic enquiry after a lapse of more than 3 years demonstrates that the first party is entitled to have the benefit of a equitable estoppel and the principle of waiver.

24. The term waiver has been defined in the Law Lexicon written by Shri P. Ramanatha Aiyar, 997 edition, page 1970.

25. Waiver : A waiver is the renunciation or abandonment of a right, whereby right is lost or extinguished and may be either express or implied.

26. A waiver is an intentional relinquishment of a known right, or such conduct as warrants an inference of the relinquishment of such right, there can be no waiver unless the person against whom the waiver is claimed had full knowledge of his rights and of facts which would enable him to take effectual action for the enforcement of such rights. No one can acquiesce in a wrong, while ignorant that it has been committed and that the effect of his action will be to confirm it. (11 CWN 848=6 CLJ 62).

27. In *Motilal Padarunet Sugar Mills Co. Ltd. vs. State of U.P. & Others*, (1979) 2 SCC 409, The Supreme Court has defined what is a promissory estoppel on the basis of the English Law as follows :



"Originally, in English Law, promissory estoppel was regarded as a passive equity and it was allowed to be used only as a shield or defence, but in course of time, English Law has taken a step forward and has allowed the doctrine to be used as a weapon of offence to a limited extent as par of the cause of action. But, still the doctrine of consideration continue to inhibit the Judicial mind there which has thwarted the full development of this new equitable principle and realisation of its vast potential as a Justice technique for doing Justice."

#### ORDER

28. The Second Party was not justified in dismissing the services of Shri B. Ravindran Rao. The order of dismissal is substituted by imposing the stoppage of 3 increments cumulatively for a period of 6 years. The first party is entitled for reinstatement with continuity of service and all consequential benefits. He is also entitled to back wages to the extent of 50 per cent after giving deductions to the stoppage of increments calculated for 6 years.

The reference is allowed.

(Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by her, corrected and signed by me on 24th February, 1999.)

JUSTICE R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 मार्च, 1999

का.आ. 957:—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण चैन्नई के पंसाद को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15 मार्च, 1999 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/154/94-आई.आर. (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 17th March, 1999

S.O. 957.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-3-1999.

[No. L-12012/154/94-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, TAMIL NADU, CHENNAI

Monday, the 26th day of October, 1998

PRESENT:

Thiru S. Ashok Kumar, M.Sc., B.L., Industrial Tribunal.

Industrial Dispute No. 176 of 1994

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 between the Workmen and the Management of Indian Bank, Madras.)

#### BETWEEN

Sri V. Ravichandran,  
7, Vaniyar Street,  
Umalut-636455.

AND

The General Manager,  
Indian Bank, Zonal Office,  
31, Rajaji Salai,  
Madras-600001.

#### REFERENCE:

Order No. L-12012/154/94-IR(B.II), Ministry of Labour, dated 24-8-94, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

This dispute coming on for final hearing on Friday, the 25th day of September, 1998, upon perusing the reference, claim, counter statements and all other material papers on record, upon hearing the arguments of Tvl. P. Dharmaraj, K. Sakthivel, and S. Swaminathan, Advocate appearing for the petitioner and of Tvl. Aliyar and Dolia, R. Arumugam, B. Harbabu, Advocates appearing for the respondent-management, and this dispute having stood over till this day for consideration, this Tribunal made the following:

#### AWARD

This reference has been made for adjudication of the following issue:

"Whether the action of the management of Indian Bank, Madras in imposing the punishment of withholding of five increments with cumulative effect on Shri V. Ravichandran, Clerk/Shroff and dismissing him from service w.e.f. 11-6-91 is justified? If not, what relief is the workman entitled to?"

2. The main averments found in the claim statement filed by the petitioner are as follows:—The petitioner joined the employment of Indian Bank under the control of the respondent herein on 13-7-1981 as clerk-cum-shroff and was posted at Sowcarpet branch, Madras-79. The petitioner was later transferred to Pannapatty branch, Salem District on 14-2-84 and was posted as Clerk-cum-Shroff and later on his designation was changed as Agricultural Assistant. While the petitioner was working at Sowcarpet branch of Indian Bank as Clerk-cum-Shroff, during the year 1983, he committed certain irregularities resulting in a loss of Rs. 28,000 to the Bank. The petitioner committed these irregularities due to certain family circumstances beyond his control and since those irregularities were causing him utmost mental torture, during March 1989, he met the Chairman, Indian Bank and confessed his guilt and promised to make good the loss incurred by the Bank due to the irregularities. On 10-5-89 the petitioner received an intimation from the Branch Manager of Indian Bank, Panapatty that he should appear before the General Manager (Inspection and Vigilance) on 11-5-89. The petitioner appeared before the General Manager (Inspection and Vigilance) on 11-5-89 and was asked to remit the amount of Rs. 28,000 being the loss incurred by the bank. The petitioner remitted the amount of Rs. 28,000 by way of three demand drafts on 17-5-89 and enclosed those drafts with a letter addressed to the Zonal Manager, Indian Bank, Coimbatore as advised by the bank officials of Investigation and Vigilance Department, and requested the Zonal Manager to pardon him for the irregularities committed. The respondent took a vindictive attitude and on 7-8-89 the Zonal Manager and Disciplinary Authority, Coimbatore Zone issued a show cause notice naming the irregularities committed by the petitioner and sought by a reply within 10 days and by letter dated 26-8-89 a further time till 7-9-89 was granted for the reply. On 4-9-89 the petitioner sent his reply to the authority admitting his guilt and requesting the authority to pardon him by not imposing capital punishment of dismissal. Not satisfied with the reply given by the petitioner, the disciplinary authority proceeded to conduct a domestic enquiry on 11-12-90, at Sowcarpet branch, Madras. The petitioner appeared before the Enquiry Officer and pleaded that since he had admitted his guilt, and had remitted the amount of Rs. 28,000 to the bank, the petitioner may be pardoned. The Disciplinary Authority without looking into the facts of the particular case imposed the guillotine of capital punishment i.e. dismissal from service from 11-6-91 and also imposed stoppage of five increments with cumulative effect, and that



both the punishments should run concurrently. The petitioner appeared before the Disciplinary Authority for personal hearing on 13-5-91 and requested to reconsider the punishment awarded to him. But the authority refused to reconsider the punishment awarded. The petitioner preferred an appeal before the General Manager (MS), Indian Bank, Madras-1 on 4-7-91 against order of the disciplinary authority and on 26-8-91, the appellate authority confirmed the dismissal order and dismissed the appeal. Petitioner further preferred a mercy petition before the Chairman, Indian Bank on 27-8-91 and the same was also turned down. The petitioner prays to set aside the order of dismissal and pass an award for reinstatement as Clerk-cum-Shroff with back wages and other attendant benefits w.o.f. June 1991.

3. The main averments found in the counter statement filed by the respondent are as follows:—The petitioner while working at Sowcarpet branch and before his transfer to Pannapatti branch master minded fraudulent credits, withdrawals, and committed misappropriation of bank's money. There are ten such occasions of his indulging in serious acts of fraud and misappropriation and the total amount involved is Rs. 27,896. The matter was investigated. The petitioner himself voluntarily confessed and admitted the fraudulent transactions effected by him in his statement of confession dated 17-5-89. Petitioner was placed under suspension by the communication dated 7-8-89. Pending further enquiry, petitioner was called upon to explain as to why disciplinary action should not be taken against him. In reply thereto petitioner admitted his guilt by his letter dated 4-9-88. The fact that petitioner remitted the sum of Rs. 28,000 with the bank does not absolve him of his fraudulent acts of misconduct. Since the respondent bank is a financial institution and the acts of misconduct indulged in were of serious nature, the respondent bank desired to charge sheet the petitioner and ascertain whether petitioner is guilty of the acts committed by him. He was charge sheeted on 4-1-90. In accordance with the provisions of Bipartite Settlement, departmental enquiry was conducted. The petitioner was given all opportunities to defend himself at the enquiry on 11-12-90. The petitioner on being made aware of the charges, voluntarily admitted his guilt and requested to be pardoned for the acts of misconduct committed by him. The enquiry officer found that the petitioner was guilty of acts of gross misconduct falling under Clause 19(5)(d) and Clause 19(5)(j) of the Bi-partite Settlement. Based on the findings of the enquiry officer in regard to the proved acts of misconduct falling under Clause 19(5)(d), the disciplinary authority imposed the punishment of stoppage of 5 increments with cumulative effect and for the acts of misconduct, falling under clause 19(5)(j) he was imposed the punishment of dismissal from service. The disciplinary authority stated in his order dated 11-6-91 that the aforesaid two punishments should run concurrently. Such an order was passed after giving personal hearings to the petitioner pursuant to the issue of show cause notice on the proposed punishments. The principles of natural justice were followed in taking disciplinary action against the petitioner and in imposing the appropriate punishments on him. Since the petitioner was found to be guilty of serious acts of misconduct, the appellate authority rejected his appeal by the order dated 19-8-91. The respondent bank, in imposing the punishment, has not acted merely on the confessional statement but proceeded by holding an enquiry. In as much as adequate opportunities were given to the petitioner and also in the light of repeated confessions made by the petitioner, the order of the disciplinary authority can by no stretch of imagination be characterised as arbitrary, illegal or unsustainable. The petitioner in his reply dated 9-4-91 and at the personal hearing on 13-5-91, did not furnish to the respondent bank any material showing extenuating circumstances. The charges proved were found to serious in nature. The petitioner cannot compare himself with one Mr. Eugene. While Mr. Eugene was charged with one charge the petitioner was charged with ten charges. The charges proved against the petitioner besides being 10 in number were more serious and therefore the nature and quantum of punishment is different. It is not a ground for this Tribunal to interfere with the quantum of punishment. The petitioner was served with a show cause notice bearing No. ZO:PRNLDPD:7-89 dated 7-8-89 for having committed irregularities while working at Pannapatti branch as Agricultural Assistant. As he was proceeded with charges which resulted in dismissal no further action was taken on

the said show cause notice dated 7-8-89. Therefore petitioner cannot claim that his service was unblemished. The respondent bank never promised that they would impose only lesser punishment or in any manner lure him. The respondent is a banking institution where public repose confidence in it and in turn bank reposes confidence in its employees. The petitioner has systematically resorted to manipulation of entries, misappropriating customer's funds and had indulged in destruction of relevant vouchers. The petitioner had indulged in facts which are not in keeping with the integrity of a bank employee. The respondent bank had lost confidence in him. The punishments imposed are just, proper, and appropriate. The respondent prays to dismiss the claim.

4. No witness was examined on both sides. Exs. W-1 to W-28 were marked on behalf of petitioner by consent. Exs. M-1 to M-3 were marked on behalf of respondent by consent.

5. The Point for consideration is:—Whether the action of the management of the management of Indian Bank, Madras in imposing the punishment of withholding of five increments with cumulative effect on Shri V. Ravichandran, Clerk/Shroff and dismissing him from service w.o.f. 11-6-91 is justified? If not, what relief the said workman entitled to?"

6. The Point:—The workman concerned in this dispute Thiru Ravichandran joined the services of the respondent as a clerk-cum-Shroff in its Sowcarpet branch on 13-7-81. Later he was transferred to Pannapatti branch, Salem District on 14-2-84. On 10-5-89, the Manager of Pannapatti branch asked the petitioner workman to meet the General Manager (Inspection) (Vigilance) regarding certain irregularities said to have been committed by him and the said letter is Ex. W-1. On 17-5-89 the workman wrote Ex. W-2 letter containing confession of several misconducts like fraudulent credits, withdrawals, and misappropriation of bank money to the extent of about Rs. 27,896. By a letter dated 7-8-89, the respondent management placed the workman under suspension and asked him to explain why disciplinary action should not be initiated against him. On 4-9-89 the petitioner sent Ex. W-5 explanation wherein he has admitted the irregularities committed by him while working at Sowcarpet branch and also asked permission to make good the loss incurred by the bank to the tune of Rs. 28,000. Not satisfied with the explanation offered by the petitioner, the respondent issued Ex. M-3 charge sheet containing 10 charges against the petitioner. Respondent bank conducted an enquiry on 11-12-90. Before the Enquiry Officer the petitioner admitted all the 10 charges and pleaded guilty and the enquiry proceedings are Ex. W-7. Since the workman himself admitted all the charges, the charges against the petitioner-workman were held proved and the enquiry findings are Ex. W-8. Accepting the findings of the Enquiry Officer the respondent bank issued Ex. W-9 second show cause notice dated 28-3-91 proposing to impose the punishment of dismissal from service of the bank without notice and also stoppage of 5 increments with cumulative effect. The petitioner's reply to second show cause notice Ex. W-10 is again admission of his misconduct but requesting to impose a minimum punishment possible and assuring good behaviour in future. As per the request of the petitioner, the petitioner was given an opportunity of personal hearing as per the Ex. W-11 letter dated 18-11-91 and Ex. W-13 letter dated 4-5-91. Finally on 11-6-91 the respondent issued final order imposing the punishment of dismissal from service of the bank without notice and also stoppage of five increments with cumulative effect and the said order is Ex. W-14. On 4-7-91 the petitioner sent Ex. W-15 letter to the General Manager of the respondent bank pleading for minimum punishment possible. On 19-8-91, the General Manager, Management services rejected the appeal preferred by the workman and the said order is Ex. W-16. Ex. W-17 is the letter communicating dismissal of the appeal by Appellate Authority. Again on 27-8-91 the petitioner sent another appeal to the Chairman and the Managing Director of the respondent bank and the same is Ex. W-18. Thereafter on 15-12-92, the petitioner-workman raised a dispute before the Regional Labour Commissioner and the said letter is Ex. W-19. Notice of conciliation proceedings are Ex. W-20 to W-22. Remarks submitted by the respondent bank before the Assistant Commissioner of Labour is Ex. W-23. The rejoinder filed by the petitioner is before the Assistant Labour Commissioner is Ex. W-24. Minutes of the conciliation proceedings are Ex. W-25 and the conciliation officer report is Ex. W-26.

On 28-7-98 learned counsel for the petitioner made an endorsement to the effect that he is not raising any preliminary issue regarding the fairness of the enquiry and later on advanced arguments only on the ground of quantum of punishment. According to learned counsel for the petitioner, the punishment of dismissal from service is grossly disproportionate to nature of misconduct committed by the petitioner and especially in the circumstances in which the petitioner workman has voluntarily admitted all the misconducts alleged against him. According to the learned counsel for the petitioner the alleged misconducts were not found by an enquiry or investigation but were voluntarily disclosed and admitted by the petitioner due to prick of conscience. In fact the Regional Office has directed the petitioner to meet the General Manager (Vigilance) by their letter dated 10-5-91. Ex. W-1 and by his reply dated 17-5-91, petitioner has disclosed various misconducts committed by him. The honesty and integrity expected of from an employee of a bank has been well said by a Hon'ble Judge of a Karnataka High Court (1994) 85 FJR P 227. D. Padmanabhudu Vs. Bank of India, as follows :

- “(i) that a bank is the custodian of the money of the customers and the cashier is a person who deals with the money and he must be more diligent and honest and justify the trust reposed in him by the bank and by the customers. If once the customers lose the confidence in dealings, the entire organisation suffers since the confidence of the customers is the basis on which the entire edifice of the banking system is built ;
- (ii) that the intentional temporary retention of the money which did not belong to a person was also misappropriation and mere repayment would not absolve the liability or the misconduct committed by the 1st respondent. When once money is put into a bank by a customer, the bank owes a duty to repay the money to the customer.
- (iii) that caste should not be a ground while appreciating the facts and law in a given case.
- (iv) that the act of the first respondent amounted to misuse of office or betrayal of the trust shaking the very confidence reposed by the customer in the banking custom ;
- (v) that it is settled law that when the confidence is reduced or a responsible post is misused or a sensitive or strategic position is abused, the Court should not lightly consider the same and grant relief. to reinforce confidence in the mind of the customers, stringent punishment is essential ;
- (vi) that setting aside the dismissal of the first respondent and reinstating him in service might demoralise the petitioner organisation and breed indiscipline. This was not a case where a certain trivial misconduct was committed. The intention of the first respondent was exhibited by false entries and the act of misappropriation had been proved by overwhelming evidence and admission of the first respondent. The interest of an individual cannot over ride or be compromised when it is a question of maintaining discipline in a banking organisation.”

In a very recent judgement reported in 1998 (3) SCLP 118, the Hon'ble Apex Court has held as follows :

“It needs to be emphasized that in the banking business absolute devotion, diligence, integrity and honesty needs to be preserved by every bank employee and in particular the bank officer. If this is not observed, the confidence of the public/depositors would be impaired. It is for this reason, we are of the opinion that the High Court committed an error while setting aside the order of dismissal of the respondent on the ground of prejudice on account of non-furnishing of the enquiry report findings to him.”

In 1986 II LJI P 85 Seeralan Vs. Presiding Officer II and Ors., our Hon'ble High Court has held as follows :

“Regarding the charge of theft, both the Disciplinary Authority and the Tribunal, on a meticulous analysis of evidence on record, have held that the charge had been proved. Once such a finding is rendered, which is an offence punishable under Indian Penal Code, it would be against interests of other workmen and Industrial Development, if adequate punishments are not imposed when offences under Indian Penal Code are established. He could have been prosecuted. Company having chosen to proceed by a domestic enquiry, based on the Standing Order, this Court considers that there is very little scope for generosity to be shown or to bring into existence minor punishments for such derelictions. Committing theft had been considered as a penal offence in the interest of a society to maintain law and order in the country and to strike out standards, when they occur in industries, would be detrimental to the interests of the Nation, if a different approach is made mainly because he is a workman under I.D. Act. Hence the punishment imposed by the Tribunal, is rather on the concessional side, and the fervent plea put forth by Mr. Devadoss learned counsel for the petitioner, to order reinstatement is an unreasonable condition.”

The misconduct alleged against the workman concerned is that while employed as a Stores Attender in a Canteen run by the management, he was concealing in his hip pocket 102 canteen tokens valued at Rs. 24.48. The Hon'ble High Court has held that the punishment of dismissal from service even though the concerned employee had put in 17 years of unblemished service is not disproportionate and the punishment of dismissal is proportionate to the gravity of the misconduct.

Again a Division Bench of our Hon'ble High Court in 1997 I LJI P 391, Dharmapuri District Co-Opt. Sugar Mills, Palacode Vs. Labour Court, Vellore K. Thiruvengadam in a case of negligence, dishonesty, and temporary misappropriation and demand of bribe of Rs. 100 the Hon'ble High Court has held as follows :

“An Analysis of the above judgments the position that emerges is that the Court should not entertain a misplaced sympathy towards a workman and should not prejudice the issue from the angle of rehabilitation. The question of rehabilitation and reformation could arise in a case of minor delinquency or misconduct. Where the charges are grave in nature, can the Labour Court exercising power under S. 11A of the Act impose on a management a workman whose presence is likely to affect the morale and discipline of the entire factory? Should the management be embarrassed by denying the managerial function to which a management is entitled having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case in our opinion, the acceptance of such a proposition would only lead to interfering with the managerial functions of the extent of destroying the discipline in the entire factory. We are clearly of the opinion that S. 11A of the Act was introduced to obviate the difficulty felt by the Labour Courts, Tribunals, etc. in modifying the judgments of discharge, or dismissal on flimsy grounds solely with a view to render justice to the parties. The Labour Courts and Tribunals cannot mechanically use the words, “the punishment being disproportionate to the charges.” As observed by the Supreme Court of India unless the Labour Court finds the punishment to be highly disproportionate to the charges, the Labour Court should not interfere. A careful analysis of the judgments cited by Sri N. G. R. Prasad only suggests that in cases of minor misconducts like the use of abusive language or acts amounting to loss of confidence in the management, the respective managements should not resort to the punishment of dismissal. One can easily see the line of thinking of the Supreme Court of India in relation to the minor and major misconducts. It is time to

remind ourselves about the three charges held proved by the Labour Court itself. The first charge relates to the negligence in the performance of duties, causing considerable embarrassment to the management. This charge by itself may amount only to loss of confidence, but the second charge relates to dishonesty and temporary misappropriation. It was sought to be argued that temporary misappropriation cannot be equated to theft. It may be so. But the intention of the worker and his general attitude are clearly visible from the proof of the said charge. The third charge relates to dishonesty and temporary misappropriation to the demand of bribe of Rs. 100 from one Balasundaram and Rs. 200 from P. K. Natesan. This in our view, is a very serious charge and could undermine the very reputation of the management. We are of the opinion that when the Court is faced with three charges, all of which have been proved by evidence adduced before the Labour Court itself, it would be improper to have any misplaced sympathy in favour of the worker. The question of rehabilitation would only result in the destruction of discipline and morality in the entire factory. Sec. 11A of the Act was not certainly intended to cause such an embarrassment to the management."

From the judgements cited above, it is clear that an employee who has committed misappropriation especially in the banking service should not be reinstated in service. The petitioner might have made good the loss to the bank and might have even voluntarily disclosed and admitted the misconducts committed by him. But the business of banking essentially deals with money and quality of absolute trustworthiness, and integrity is a pre-requisite for successfully carrying on its business and when this element of trustworthiness and integrity was lacking in the employee, it would be suicidal for a banking institution to continue such an employee in service. In the above circumstances, claim is dismissed. Award passed. No costs.

Dated, this the 26th day of October, 1998.

S. ASHOK KUMAR, Industrial Tribunal

#### WITNESSES EXAMINED

For both sides : None.

#### DOCUMENTS MARKED

For Workmen :

- Ex. W-1/10-5-89 : Letter from respondent-bank to Thiru V. Ravichandran (xerox copy).
- Ex. W-2/17-5-89 : Reply by V. Ravichandran to Ex. W-1 (xerox copy).
- Ex. W-3/7-8-89 : Show cause notice issued to V. Ravichandran (xerox copy).
- Ex. W-4/26-8-89 : Letter to V. Ravichandran from respondent-bank (xerox copy).
- Ex. W-5/4-9-89 : Letter from V. Ravichandran to Respondent-bank (xerox copy).
- Ex. W-6/21-11-90 : Letter from Enquiry Officer to V. Ravichandran (xerox copy).
- Ex. W-7/11-12-90 : Enquiry proceedings (xerox copy).
- Ex. W-8/20-12-90 : Enquiry findings (xerox copy).
- Ex. W-9/28-3-91 : Second Show Cause Notice issued to V. Ravichandran (xerox copy).
- Ex. W-10/9-4-91 : Letter from V. Ravichandran to the Disciplinary Authority (xerox copy).
- Ex. W-11/18-4-91 : Reply by respondent-bank to V. Ravichandran (xerox copy).
- Ex. W-12/22-4-91 : Letter from Respondent-bank to V. Ravichandran (xerox copy).
- Ex. W-13/4-9-91 : Letter from Respondent-bank to V. Ravichandran (xerox copy).

- Ex. W-14/11-6-91 : Letter from Respondent bank to V. Ravichandran (xerox copy).
- Ex. W-15/4-7-91 : Appeal by V. Ravichandran to the General Manager of respondent-bank (xerox copy).
- Ex. W-16/19-8-91 : Order passed by the General Manager in the Appeal (xerox copy).
- Ex. W-17/26-8-91 : Communication by the respondent Bank to V. Ravichandran (xerox copy).
- Ex. W-18/27-8-91 : Appeal preferred by V. Ravichandran to the Chairman of the Respondent-bank (xerox copy).
- Ex. W-19/15-12-92 : Request of V. Ravichandran for conciliation (xerox copy).
- Ex. W-20/26-4-93 : Notice of conciliation proceedings (xerox copy).
- Ex. W-21/26-4-93 : Notice of conciliation proceedings (xerox copy).
- Ex. W-22/29-12-93 : Notice of conciliation proceedings (xerox copy).
- Ex. W-23/13-12-93 : Reply filed by respondent-bank to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras (xerox copy).
- Ex. W-24/21-3-94 : Rejoinder filed by V. Ravichandran (Xerox copy).
- Ex. W-25/28-4-94 : Minutes of conciliation proceedings (Xerox copy).
- Ex. W-26/31-5-94 : Conciliation Failure report (xerox copy).
- Ex. W-27/24-8-94 : Reference to Industrial Tribunal, Chennai (xerox copy).
- Ex. W-28/ : Summons received from Industrial Tribunal, Chennai (xerox copy).

For Management :

- Ex. M-1/7-8-89 : Show Cause Notice issued to Thiru V. Ravichandran (xerox copy).
- Ex. M-2/4-9-89 : Letter from V. Ravichandran to respondent-bank (xerox copy).
- Ex. M-3/4-1-90 : Charge sheet issued to V. Ravichandran (xerox copy).

नई दिल्ली, 17 मार्च, 1999

का.प्रा.958—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चेन्नई के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15 मार्च, 1999 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन-12012/197/92-आई.आर. (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 17th March, 1999

S.O. 958.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-3-1999.

[No. L-12012/197/92-IR(B-II)]  
C. GANGADHARAN, Desk Officer

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, TAMIL NADU  
CHENNAI-104

Wednesday, the 28th day of October, 1998

## PRESENT :

Thiru S. Ashok Kumar, M.Sc., B.L., Industrial Tribunal.  
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 93 of 1992

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 between the Workmen and the Management of Indian Bank, Madras)

## BETWEEN

Shri N. Babu,  
C/o. Shri Varasamy,  
127-A, Gandhi Road,  
Thiruthani.

## AND

The General Manager,  
Indian Bank,  
31, Rajaji Road,  
P.O. Box No. 1384, Madras-600001

## REFERENCE :

Order No. L-12012 197/92-JR(B.I.), Ministry of Labour,  
dated 30-10-1992 Government of India, New Delhi.

This dispute coming on for final hearing on Friday, the 25th day of September, 1998 upon perusing the reference, claim, counter statements and all other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Thiru D. Hariparanthaman, Advocate appearing for the petitioner and of Tvl. Aiyar & Dolia & R. Arumugam Advocates appearing for the respondent/management and this dispute having stood over till this day for consideration, this Tribunal made the following :

## AWARD

This reference has been made for adjudication of the following issue :

"Whether the action of the management of the Indian Bank is justified in disengaging Shri N. Babu, sub-staff with effect from 1-11-1991? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. The main averments found in the claim statement filed by the petitioner are as follows :

The petitioner was initially engaged as temporary sub-staff against a permanent vacancy and also against leave vacancies since 9-9-1985 at the Tiruttani branch of the respondent bank. The petitioner had worked on all working days, without availing any leave between 9-9-85 and 30-10-87 and also between November 1987 and April 1989, the petitioner had worked 15 days every month. In the month of May 1989, the petitioner had worked for 7 days and from June 1989 to September 1989 he had worked for 64 days. All of a sudden the petitioner was disengaged by the Branch Manager without assigning any reason. Show cause memo dated 28-8-1991 by the Zonal Manager was given stating though he had worked as a temporary staff since 1985, the appointment was not recognised since on the day of his engagement he had crossed the age of 23 years and that his name was not sponsored by the local employment exchange. The petitioner was asked to show cause as to why his name should not be removed from the panel of temporary employees. A reply dated 9-9-1991 was sent by the petitioner stating that he had worked continuously from 9-9-1985 till 30-10-87 on all holidays and since there was no permanent sub-staff he was engaged continuously. Even though he had worked for the entire period he was paid only part of the wages. After it was made clear that after opening of the Tiruttani branch where a sub-staff was required the workman immediately expressed his readiness to work and only after knowing all the details the petitioner was allowed to join

duty. Notwithstanding his explanation the respondent sent a circular in Ref. No. 12/91 dated 19-10-1991 stating that the petitioner's name has been removed from the list of temporary employees with immediate effect, and that he should not be further engaged. Pursuant to the said circular the Zonal Manager gave a letter to the petitioner stating that he will not be engaged in his branch, in view of the Circular given by the respondent bank. Even after the circular the petitioner was sent as an escort sub-staff accompanying the staff for cash remittance of Rs. 5 lakhs to be remitted to the Kancheepuram cash chest. An Industrial dispute was raised before the Asst. Labour Commissioner (Central) vide letter dated 30-9-1991. Disengaging the petitioner from service is wholly illegal, unjust and the action of the respondent is arbitrary and violative of Art. 14 of the Constitution. The action of the respondent in dispensing with the services of the petitioner on grounds of over-age and not having been sponsored by the local employment exchange is totally irrelevant. The petitioner having worked for more than 6 years in the respondent bank got a preferential right of being appointed as a regular sub-staff. The petitioner had worked against regular vacancies and his services are fully utilised by the respondent bank knowing the defect pointed out by them even at the time of his initial engagement and the respondent is estopped from putting forth those reasons against the petitioner. As the respondent bank had not complied with the provisions of Sec. 25-F of I.D. Act, 1947 the termination of the petitioner's service is ab-initio void. The respondent had adopted unfair labour practice within the meaning of Sec. 24(a) read with Schedule V which is totally prohibited by Sec. 25-T of the I.D. Act. The petitioner is suffering without employment and has crossed the maximum age prescribed for employment. The petitioner may be reinstated in service as the impugned action of the respondent bank is void ab-initio. Petitioner prays to pass an award holding that the termination of the petitioner as illegal and consequently direct the respondent to reinstate him from 1-11-91 with all back wages, continuity of service and regularisation in the post of sub-staff with all consequential benefits.

3. The main averments found in the counter statement filed by the respondent are as follows :

The petitioner though styled himself as temporary he was working only on casual basis. The respondent bank has been having a system of maintaining a panel of temporary sub-staff to work in the vacancies of permanent sub-staff going on leave in branch attached to the Zonal Officers. The engagement of empanelled sub-staff has been on day today basis. A panel of persons to work in the vacancies caused by permanent sub-staff going on leave, who are outside the regular establishment of the bank, is maintained by each of the Zonal offices of the bank. The zonal office directs the said such empanelled sub-staff to call on specified branches daily. In the case of the petitioner, he was engaged by the Tiruttani branch of the bank without the authority of the Zonal office. He was first engaged on 9-9-85 without being empanelled by the Zonal office. But depending upon the availability of work caused on the permanent sub-staff going on leave, the branch concerned was giving petitioner work on day today basis. The petitioner's name was not borne on the attendance register of the respondent bank. The daily wage was paid to him through vouchers. The aforesaid position of the petitioner prevailed when he was engaged at Tiruttani branch. The petitioner never belonged to regular establishment of the bank and he did not enter into the service of the bank. The petitioner was engaged by the branch office at Tiruttani without the same being authorised by the Zonal Office. It was later found that he was not sponsored by employment exchange and that he was aged 29 years which was beyond 23 years. The Zonal Office by their letter dated 28-8-1991 issued show cause notice to the petitioner asking him to explain as to why he should not be removed from the present engagement as temporary sub-staff. On receipt of his reply dated 7-9-91 the Zonal Office of the respondent bank by its letter dated 19-10-1991 removed the petitioner from engaging him as temporary sub-staff. Though the petitioner calls himself as temporary sub-staff. By nature of his work and engagement he was only a casual employee. It is not the designation which determine the status of employment but it is only the nature of duties performed and nature of employment that determines the status of the person. The petitioner was only a casual employee as he was working in the place of permanent staff going on leave. It is not correct that the petitioner was working continuously in each year. The particu-

lars will show from 9-9-1985 till March 1991, before he was disengaged, in each year he had not worked for 240 days. From September 1985 to 31-12-1985—36 days (ii) 1-1-1986 to 31-12-1986 : 156 days (iii) 1-1-1987 to 31-12-1987—156 days (iv) 1-1-1988 to 31-12-1988—180 days, 1-1-1989 to 31-12-1989 : 70 days, 1-1-1990 to 31-12-1990—162 days and 1-1-1991 to March 1991—54 days. The petitioner did not work for 240 days in the year preceding the date on which he was lastly disengaged on 19-10-1991. The provisions of Sec. 25(F) of the I.D. Act, have no application and the claim based on allegation of retrenchment is misconceived. The respondent bank is a creature of Central Act 5 of 1970 and is completely controlled by the Central Government and it is bound by the directives issued by the Central Government. As early as on 30-9-1975 the Central Government directed the respondent to ensure that recruitment of sub-staff posts in public sector banks, irrespective of nature and duration of vacancy should be made only through the medium of employment exchange and only if suitable candidates are not available through Employment Exchange, resort should be made to recruit through other sources and that too after obtaining the non-availability certificate from the employment exchange. Hence the petitioner was disengaged after 19-10-1991. There was no termination of service of the petitioner because he never entered the service of the respondent bank. The reason for disengaging the petitioner were all for valid reasons and do not call for any interference. When the Central Government insists upon to follow a policy in the matter of recruitment of persons, the bank is bound to abide by it and it is not correct to state that the same is irrelevant. The petitioner never continuously worked for six years and in no year he worked for 240 days. The petitioner was not authorisedly engaged with the authority of zonal office. The plea of estoppel has no basis in law. The engagement of casual persons through Employment Exchange, has been held to be the mode of recruitment (not appointment) by the highest Court of the Land. The action of the respondent being valid, justified and reliable there is no scope for the applicability of Art. 14 of the Constitution of India, and the allegation is misconceived. There is no unfair labour practice. Based on the policy of the Central Government and on the valid norms provided for recruitment of casual sub-staff the petitioner was disengaged. The petitioner is not entitled to the relief of reinstatement back into service as he was never in the service of the bank. He is not entitled to regularisation as he never satisfied the requirements for regularisation at any point of time. In as much as his engagement itself was on day to day basis depending upon the contingency of there being scope for giving him work on each day, the question of paying back wages does not arise. The petitioner's disengagement is valid and proper. Respondent prays to dismiss the claim of the petitioner.

4. The petitioner Th. Babu and Thiru Rajendra Prasad were examined as WW1 and WW2 and Ex. W-1 to W-17 have been marked on behalf of the petitioner. Thiru Paramasivam, Manager of the respondent's Tiruttani branch was examined as MW1 and Ex. M.1 to M.8 have been marked.

5. The point for consideration is : "Whether the action of the management of Indian Bank in disengaging Thiru N. Babu, sub-staff w.e.f. 1-11-1991 is justified, If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

6. The point : The petitioner N. Babu was engaged as a sub-staff from 9-9-1985 till 28-8-1991 at Tiruttani branch of the respondent bank. According to the petitioner, he has worked on all working days without availing any leave between 9-9-1985 and 30-10-1987. Between November 1987 and April 1990 petitioner had worked 15 days every month. On 28-8-1991, the respondent issued Ex. W-1 show cause notice to the petitioner to show cause why he should not be terminated from service on the ground that his name was not sponsored by Employment Exchange and also he has crossed the age limit of 23 years at the time of initial engagement. The petitioner sent Ex. W-2 reply dated 7-9-1991 requesting not to disengage him. By order dated 19-10-1991 W-3 and W-4 the respondent bank removed the name of the petitioner from the temporary panel of the sub-staff. Meanwhile the petitioner raised a dispute before the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Madras and the said letter is Ex. W-7. The reply offered by the respondent management before the Assistant Commissioner of Labour is Ex. W-5 wherein the

management has contended that the engagement of the workman at Tiruttani branch was not authorised and he had exceeded 23 years of age on the date of his initial engagement and his candidature was not sponsored by the Employment Exchange, and thus since he was not qualified to be engaged, as temporary sub-staff he was disengaged. The association filed a rejoinder Ex. W-8 on 20-3-1992. Conciliation failure report dated 25-5-1992 is Ex. W-6. Copy of the identity card of the petitioner issued by the Employment Exchange at Tiruvellore is Ex. W-9. Xerox copy of the attendance register of the year 1988-89 signed by the workman is Ex. W-10. Ex. W-11 series is the particulars of wages received by the petitioner from 1987 to 31-7-1991. The respondent made a publication under the caption notice Ex. W-12 calling for applications from the temporary sub-staff who were engaged in leave vacancies and dropped from the panel of temporary sub-staff for want of sponsorship from Employment Exchange. In pursuance of the said publication, the petitioner has submitted Ex. W-13 application form to the respondent management. The said application form has been forwarded by the branch manager of Tiruttani branch to the Personnel Department of the respondent branch by a letter Ex. W-14. Ex. W-15 to W-17 are orders of re-empanellment of temporary sub-staff for want of sponsorship from Employment Exchange. Hence of W-12 advertisement.

7. The contention of the petitioner is that he was engaged by the respondent's Tiruttani branch from 9-9-1985 to 19-10-90 and he worked continuously and he was disengaged on the ground that his name was not sponsored by the employment exchange and that he has crossed the age limit of 23 years on the date of initial engagement, and his termination is violative of Sec. 25F of the I.D. Act. The contention of the respondent management is, that the engagement of the petitioner as a sub-staff at Tiruttani branch was not authorised by the respondent bank at the time of initial engagement itself, he was more than 23 years of age which is against the norms prescribed for empanellment of candidates and his name was not sponsored by the Employment Exchange and therefore his appointment as temporary sub-staff was against rules. According to the respondent in the year 1985, the petitioner has worked for 36 days, in the year 1986, petitioner has worked for 156 days, in 1987 for 175 days, in 1988 for 180 days, in 1989 for 70 days, in the year 1990 for 162 days and in the year 1991, upto March 1991 for 54 days. During the cross-examination, the petitioner has admitted the number of working days mentioned above. The petitioner has not worked continuously for 240 days immediately preceding date of his disengagement i.e. 19-10-1991. The petitioner to prove that he has worked continuously on all days and also 240 days in a calendar year has produced Ex. W-10 attendance register which has been signed by himself and another person by name Yesupadam, another sub-staff. The said attendance register is for the period from January 1988 to February 1989. In the said register except signature of petitioner and one Yesupadam the signature of no body else is found. The management has contended that Ex. W-10 series attendance register is a self made document by the petitioner for the purpose of the case and the attendance register normally used in the bank is in the form of Ex. M.7. Ex. M.7 contains columns for the name of the employee and also column for the arrival and departure of the employee in the office. No such columns are found in Ex. W-10 series and no officer has signed Ex. W-10 series also. The fact that petitioner was employed between 1985 to 1991 as a temporary sub-staff is not denied by the respondent management. According to the respondent management the petitioner was so employed only for 15 days or so in a month in leave vacancies. The fact that the petitioner as a sub-staff was not authorised. But however, engagement and that his name was not sponsored by the Employment Exchange is not denied by the petitioner. The respondent has further contended that the engagement of the petitioner as a sub-staff was not authorised. But however, the fact remains that the petitioner was engaged as a temporary sub-staff from 9-9-1985 till his disengagement by an order dated 19-10-1991. Ex. M.8 is the directive of Ministry of Finance dated 13-9-1978 according to which all vacancies irrespective of the nature and duration the vacancy should be filled up only through the medium of Employment Exchange. But in spite of such a direction, the Branch Manager of Tiruttani branch has engaged the petitioner for nearly 6 years in the leave vacancy and also permanent vacancies. No adverse view has been expressed by any of his

superiors regarding discharge of his function to the specifications of the superiors. After such a long time he has become over aged to seek for alternative employment. In W.A. 1497/97 a Division Bench of our Hon'ble High Court has held as follows:

"The appellant was allowed to work almost for eight years and there is no complaint against him. He has been discharging his functions efficiently to the satisfaction of his superiors. He was appointed by a competent authority and by this time, he has become over-aged to seek for alternative employment. His appointment was in accordance with law. Appellant's conduct for all these years made the respondent to alter his position adverse to his interest. The respondents cannot be permitted to change their stand and terminate the services of the appellant merely on the instruction of the State Government after about a decade solely on the ground that his employment was not routed through employment exchange, especially when nothing has been attributed to the appellant in securing the job."

The petitioner has further contended that after terminating him from service new persons have been recruited without giving him an opportunity even though he applied for empanelling his name as per Ex. W-12 notification. Even if it is assumed that the petitioner's disengagement in 1991 is justified, on the ground that at the time of initial engagement his name was not sponsored by Employment Exchange and he was aged more than 23 years, on 16-10-1992 the respondent has made Ex. W-12 publication to give one time opportunity to the persons who are engaged in the leave vacancies as temporary sub-staff and dropped from panel of temporary sub-staff for want of sponsorship from Employment Exchange provided they have worked for 90 days or more than that during the period 01-01-1982 to 31-12-1989 for being empanelled in the panel, if they are found fit and eligible. The said publication has been made as per the settlement reached between the bank and recognised union. In pursuance of the said notice, the petitioner has sent Ex. W-13 application which was forwarded by the Branch Manager as per Ex. W-14 letter. Three other persons by name D. Sudhakar, Venkatasubbiah, and Dhanapal who had also submitted similar applications have been considered and their names have been included in the sub-staff panel as found from Ex. W-15 to W-17. But the respondent has not at all considered the application submitted by the petitioner and the respondent has neither rejected the application nor allowed it. According to Ex. W-12 publication a person who has worked for 90 days between 1982 to 1989 and dropped because of the reason that his name was not sponsored by Employment Exchange is eligible to apply to empanel his name as a temporary sub-staff. The petitioner who has worked for more than 600 days has also applied but the respondent has not considered his application. No age or educational qualification, the respondent ought to have if the petitioner was found unsuitable for any reason as age or educational qualification, the respondent ought to have communicated the same to the petitioner. The respondent has not made any reason as to why the petitioner is not empanelled as a sub-staff. Therefore, even if there is a justification for the respondent to disengage him from October 1991, there is no justification for the respondent for not including the petitioner's name in the panel for temporary sub-staff as per the settlement and Ex. W-12 advertisement. Therefore, award passed holding that the disengagement of the petitioner from 19-10-1991 is justified but the failure to empanel his name in pursuance of public notice dated 16-10-1992 is not justified and the respondent is directed to empanel the name of the petitioner as sub-staff w.e.f. June 1994 when the names of similar persons were included in the panel of temporary sub-staff and the petitioner will be entitled for all attendant benefits w.e.f. June 1994. No costs.

Dated, this the 28th day of October, 1998.

S. ASHOK KUMAR, Industrial Tribunal  
WITNESSES EXAMINED

For Petitioner-workman:

W.W. 1 : Thiru N. Babu.

W.W. 2 : Th. Rajendran Prasad.

For Management:

M.W. 1 : Thiru N. Paramasivam.

#### DOCUMENTS MARKED

For Petitioner-workman:

Ex. W-1/28-8-91 : Show Cause Notice issued by the respondent (xerox).

Ex. W-2/7-9-91 : Reply to the show cause notice by the petitioner (xerox).

Ex. W-3/19-10-91 : Termination order (xerox copy).

Ex. W-4/19-10-91 : Termination order (xerox copy).

Ex. W-5/9-11-91 : Counter statement by the respondent before Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras (xerox).

Ex. W-6/25-5-92 : Failure report (xerox).

Ex. W-7/30-9-91 : Representation before Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Madras by the petitioner (xerox).

Ex. W-8/20-3-92 : Rejoinder by the petitioner (xerox).

Ex. W-9/11-9-85 : I.D. card of the petitioner and school leaving certificate (xerox).

Ex. W-10/8-8-89 : Attendance register (xerox).

Ex. W-11/8-7-91 : Wage particulars.

Ex. W-12/16-10-92 : Paper advertisement given by the respondent regarding re-employment of sub-staff (xerox).

Ex. W-13/10-11-92 : Application by the petitioner for re-employment as sub-staff (xerox).

Ex. W-14/11-10-92 : Letter by the respondent forwarding his application (xerox).

Ex. W-15/29-6-94 : Re-employment of temporary sub-staff (xerox).

Ex. W-16/5-8-93 : Re-employment of temporary sub-staff (xerox).

Ex. W-17/28-6-94 : Re-employment of temporary sub-staff (xerox).

For Respondent-management:

Ex. M. 1/28-8-91 : Zonal Manager's letter to the petitioner (xerox).

Ex. M-2/7-9-91 : Petitioner's letter to the Zonal Manager (xerox).

Ex. M-3/19-10-91 : Zonal Manager's letter to the petitioner (xerox).

Ex. M-4/19-10-91 : Circular regarding illegal retrenchment from service (xerox).

Ex. M-5/9-11-91 : Respondent's letter to the Asst. Labour Commissioner (xerox).

Ex. M-6/25-5-92 : Failure report u/s 12(4) (xerox).

Ex. M-7/25-5-92 : Attendance register (specimen) of Indian Bank.

Ex. M-8/30-9-78 : Ministry of Finance Deptt. of Economic Affairs directive.



नई दिल्ली, 17 मार्च, 1999

का. प्रा. 959—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार केनरा बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण बंगलौर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15 मार्च, 1999 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/232/84-डी-II(ए)]

सं. गंगाधरन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 17th March, 1999

S.O. 959.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Canara Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-3-1999.

[No. L-12012/232/84-D-II(A)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated. 22nd February, 1999

PRESENT:

Justice R. Ramakrishna, Presiding Officer.

C. R. No. 20/93

## I PARTY

Sri P. Sadananda Rao,  
S/o P. Shiva Rao.  
Residing at Kamath Lodge,  
Gupta Market,  
K. G. Circle,  
Bangalore-560009.

## II PARTY

The Management of Canara Bank,  
Represented by its Chairman,  
and Managing Director,  
Head Office, J. C. Road,  
Bangalore.

## AWARD

The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-12012/232/84-DIIA dated 1-3-1993 for adjudication on the following schedule:

## SCHEDULE

"Whether the claim of Sri P. Sadananda Rao that he was a 'workman' [as defined in clause (s) of Section 2 of I.D. Act at the time of his dismissal from the service of Canara Bank is correct? If so, whether the action of the management in dismissing him from the services of the Bank is justified? What relief, if any, is Sri P. Sadananda Rao entitled to?"

2. The schedule to the reference is divided into 2 parts. In the first part the first party requires to prove that he was a workman as defined under Section 2 sub-clause (s) of the I.D. Act, 1947. The later part is to be proved by the second party that there was justification in dismissing the services of the first party.

3. The first party was dismissed from service after holding a domestic enquiry on the charges framed against him.

4. The first party was initially appointed as a clerk in the year 1960 and was promoted as a special assistant in the year 1969 and was further promoted as an accountant in the year 1975, which post he was occupied till the order of his dismissal. It appears when the first party raised a dispute before the conciliation authority they have rejected to refer the matter to the Central Government as he was not a workman. However the first party filed a W.P. No. 9028/85 and in that W.P. a direction was given to the Central Government to reconsider the matter. Therefore the Central Government has placed the burden on the first party to prove that he was a workman.

5. The substantial portion in his claim statement is directed on the validity of domestic enquiry which includes the perversity in the findings. By an amendment the following averments are included as para 1(a) as follows:

"It is submitted that the first party workman though designated as an Accountant he was discharging the duties of the workman. He was not any point of time discharging the duties of an officer and his case is coming within the purview of Section 2(s) of the I.D. Act. The main work which has been carried out by the first party workman was Clerical in nature. He was neither appointing authority nor the D.A. He has no control over the staff members. Hence he is a workman as defined under Section 2(s) of the Act."

6. The second party have raised the question of jurisdiction of this Tribunal adjudication this case on the latter part of the schedule. According to them that the first party was an officer-employee and he was designated as an Accountant as on the date of dismissal. The main and dominant functions were supervisory; mainly supervising the work of his subordinates staff, as on the date of dismissal his salary was more than Rs. 1,600 per month.

7. As it relates to merits of the case it is contended that the first party has admitted the charges and by taking that into consideration along with other evidence and documents he was found guilty of charges and therefore he was dismissed from service in accordance with law.

8. Since the burden is on the first party to prove that he was a workman he has been allowed to examine himself and the second party has examined an officer of the bank as MW-1. The point that requires determination is:

1. Whether the first party proved that he was a workman at the time of his dismissal from service and therefore this Tribunal has jurisdiction to adjudicate the reference on the schedule to the latter part?

9. What Order?

10. Ex. M-8 is Canara Bank Officer Employees (Conduct Regulations, 1976 and Canara Bank Officer Employees (Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1976. Section 2 sub-clause (i) defines:

'Officer Employee' means a person who holds a supervisory, administrative or managerial post in the Bank or any other person who has been appointed and is functioning as an officer of the bank, by whatever designation called and includes a person whose services are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Central Government or a State Government or any other Government undertaking or any other public sector bank or the Reserve Bank of India or any other organisation but shall not include casual, work charges or contingent staff or the award staff."

11. This definition is reiterated verbatim in the portion regarding discipline and appeal regulations Chapter III classifies organisation and classification of staff which is marked

ed as Ex. M-1. Under clause 11 the term officers are defined:

1. Officers are employees who are appointed or promoted as such and who are charged with duties, functions and powers of managerial or supervisory character. An Officer shall be deemed to be an officer notwithstanding that he may on occasions be obliged to do clerical work due to exigencies of Bank's business.
12. Under sub-clause 2 various categories are shown under (c) a Assistant Branch Manager and Accountants are defined as officer.

13. The chapter VII shows the particular duties of officers and assistant accountants under clause 5 the duties are enumerated as follows:

1. Assistant Branch Manager and Accountants shall attend to details of internal working of the branch at which they are serving in accordance with the directions and instructions of the Branch Manager of the branch. They shall also assist the Branch Manager in the matter of development of business and credit investigation.
2. Assistant Accountants shall perform such duties as are assigned to them.
3. Assistant Branch Managers, Accountants and Assistant Accountants shall be primarily responsible for the due execution of the work they are required to do or supervise at the Branch.

14. The above classification of work is entrusted to officers employee category. Under clause 7 it is stated that an occasional clerical work due to exigencies does not change the status of an officer to that of workman.

15. The first party has stated in his evidence, recorded under examination in chief, that his work mainly confined to do the accounting and checking of accounts. He used to check the cash scroll, counter checking the cheques after passing by the concerned clerk, making statements to send it to Head Office. The manager had the authority to supervise and check his work. He has no power to scrutinise the loan papers and sanction leave to the staff.

16. In the cross examination he has admitted that his salary was only Rs. 1,500 and denied the suggestion that it was 1,600 per month. In fact after denying the suggestions that he was doing supervisory, administrative and managerial functions, he went to the extent of denying that he was not incharge of scrutinising loan papers, making recommendations, business developments and credit investigations. He has also denied that he had attested his signature as a manager to several papers connected to Hypothecation and other securities. But when he has been confronted Ex. M-2 to Ex. M-5 he has meekly accepted that he has signed these documents showing himself as a manager. These documents are Hypothecation deed, hypothecation agreements. He has also accepted the fact that he has counter signed the specimen signature of customers as an Accountant/Manager.

17. The very admission of the first party is a fact that he was an officer at the time of his dismissal. The second party examined witness only to say that the cadre of the accountant is an officer grade. He has also stated that the first party was holding that designation at the time of dismissal and he was entrusted the work of supervisory, administrative and managerial.

18. In fact there was hostility by the first party to try this point as a preliminary issue based on Masheshwari's case. This contention was rejected and thereafter the first party examined himself on this issue.

19. The learned advocate Sri B. D. K. contended that to treat an employee as an officer the incumbent should have the power of appointment, dismissal, granting or rejecting of leave. This submission is on the very face of it is erroneous and legally not sustainable.

20. In *S. K. Maini vs. Carona Sahu Co. Ltd and Ors.* LLR, 1994 SC P. 321. The S.C. on the facts and circumstances of that case held "the Shop Manager was authorised to take decisions in the matter of temporary appointments and in taking all reasonable steps incidental to the proper running of the shop. Precisely for the said reason he had signed the statutory forms as an employer. It should be borne in mind that an employee discharging managerial duties and functions may not, as a matter of course, be invested with the power of appointment and discharge of other employee. It is not unlikely that in a big set up such power is not invested to a local manager but such power is given to some superior officers also in the management cadre at divisional or regional level. The unit in a local shop may not be large but management of such small unit may fulfil the requirements and incidences of managerial functions. On a close scrutiny of the nature of duties and functions of the Shop Manager with reference to the admitted terms and conditions of his service, it appears the High Court was justified in holding that the appellant was not a 'workman' under Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act."

21. In *C. Narayana Reddy vs. Management of Anjantha Theatre*, 1994 LLR P. 957 Karnataka, a division bench classified the work of the Manager and held "the solitary fact that the appellant was drawing a small salary of Rs. 350 p.m. would not make any difference and he cannot be termed as a 'workman'. Salary of the employee is relevant where clause (iv) of Section 2(s) is attracted. Where a person is employed in a supervisory capacity with the further requirement that the wages drawn by the employee do not exceed Rs. 1,600. Under clause (iii) of Section 2(s) if a person is employed mainly in a managerial or administrative capacity, there is no further requirement with regard to the wages drawn by him in determining whether the employee is a workman within the meaning of the Act. If the person is mainly employed in the managerial or administrative capacity. He will not be a 'workman' within the meaning of the Act and the salary drawn by him is of no consequence for the purpose of determining whether he is a 'workman' or not".

22. In fact the learned single judge of Bombay High Court in *Ganesh Prasad Pandey vs. K. W. Thakre and Anr.* has followed the views of the S.C. in various decisions rendered earlier to *S. K. Maini's* case.

23. As against this the learned advocate for the first party relied on the judgement of South Indian Bank Limited vs. R. Chacko, AIR 1964, SC 1522. The question before their Lordship was to distinguish between the accountants who are really officers and accountants who are merely senior clerks with supervisory duties. Having found that the Chacko was senior clerk, the court held he is coming under the cadre of workman.

24. In fact in *National Engineering Industrial Limited vs. Shri Krishna Bhageria others*, AIR 1988 S.C. 329. The benefit was given to the respondent as he is found not doing the supervisory work.

25. In *Bank of India vs. Presiding Officer, CGIT*, 1996 LLR 621, the court is of the view that mere nomenclature of a post is not enough for the purpose of holding whether a particular person falls within the definition of workman or not. The crux is what type of duties a particular individual performs during the course of his employment under his employer.

26. The next judgement relied is in between Reserve Bank Employees Association and another vs. Reserve Bank of India AIR, 1966 S.C. 365. The definition of workman was considered on the basis of the salary he was drawing at that time. This principle can not be applicable to the case at hand.

27. The facts and circumstances placed in this case the cadre of an officer both under nomenclature and the duties entrusted to him. He has admitted the facts that he has signed various important documents representing the bank as manager. He has not signed "for manager" but signed as "manager" therefore it is crystal clear that the first party is beating a dead horse knowing that it will not get up.



28. Since the first party failed to prove that he was a workman as defined under the Act, this Tribunal can not adjudicate on the latter part of the dispute regarding justification of his dismissal. In the result the following order is made.

#### ORDER

29. This reference is rejected as the first party failed to establish that he was a workman as defined under Section 2(s) of the I.D. Act. Consequently this Tribunal has no Jurisdiction.

(Dictated to the Stenographer transcribed by her, corrected and signed by me on 19th February, 1999.)

JUSTICE R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 मार्च, 1999

का.आ.960.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिंडिकेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण बंगलौर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15 मार्च, 1999 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/297/91-आई.आर. (बी-II)]  
सी. गंगाधरन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 17th March, 1999

S.O. 960.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Bangalore as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Syndicate Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15th March, 1999

[No. L-12012/297/91-IR(B-II)]  
C. GANGADHARAN, Desk Officer.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated 12th February, 1999

#### PRESENT :

Justice R. Ramakrishna, Presiding Officer

C. R. No. 30/1992

#### I PARTY :

Shri W. B. Machado  
Paly Road,  
Honavar,  
Uttara Kannada-581334.

#### II PARTY :

The Dy. General Manager  
Syndicate Bank,  
Zonal Office, P.B. No. 747.,  
Mangalore-575003.

#### AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-12012/297/91-IR(B-II) dated 13th March, 1992 for adjudication on the following schedule

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the Management of Syndicate Bank is justified in terminating the services of Shri. William B. Machado w.e.f. 18th April, 1983? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. This dispute was referred on 13-3-92. The services of the workman was terminated w.e.f. 18-4-83. The first party has filed his claim statement on 10-8-92. The second party filed their counter statement on 23-12-92. According to the second party this is the case of voluntary abandonment of service or voluntary cessation of employment by the first party.

3. The first party has contended in his claim statement that he has joined as an Attender on 29-2-72, and later promoted as a Clerk on 18-2-74. While he was serving in the Honavar Branch he has applied for leave from 24-1-83 to 22-2-83 which was sanctioned. He has proceeded to Kuwait to visit his relative after obtaining the permission from the Manager. He has also obtained the passport after the Bank gave a No-Objection certificate. Later he fell sick and could not report to the duties after the sanctioned leave was over. He has submitted leave applications with medical certificates for the purpose of sanctioning of leave. He has also lost his parents within the gap of one year.

4. It is his further contention that the second party failed to intimate the sanction of leave to him. The manager of the second party by letter dated 10-5-84 asked him to explain the reasons for his absence and to rejoin the duties within 15 days. Thereafter he has requested the manager to sanction leave on health grounds. However, he has not received any communication as to the sanction of leave or otherwise.

5. It is his further contention that after he has returned from Kuwait he went to report to the duty. The manager informed him that the Bank has treated him as voluntarily abandoned from services w.e.f. 18-4-83. The first party requested to consider his case sympathetically by submitting a number of representations but the same was not accepted by the second party. Therefore, he raised a conciliation which was failed.

6. According to him he did not receive the notices sent by the second party except the notice dated 10-5-94. There is also violation of Memorandum of Bipartite Settlement. Since there is violation of

principles of natural justice and also the action of the management amounts to unfair labour practice which resulted in victimisation. He is entitled for reinstatement, full backwages and continuity of service.

7. He has also made interim prayer that a sum of Rs. 18,860.02 due to him was kept in suspense account and that shall be made available to him.

8. The second party initially questioned the jurisdiction of this court and the jurisdiction of conciliation officer when it is a matter of voluntary cessation and does not amount to termination.

9. It is further contended that the first party applied for leave from 24-1-83 to 22-2-83 giving reasons to visit his relatives at Kuwait. Infact he was informing the bank from 1981 that he is eager to work in Gulf countries and his relatives will help him. Therefore no objection certificate was given to secure a passport. A service certificate also issued directing him that the same is granted subject to the condition that he should resign from the bank service and long leave will not be granted.

10. The further contention of the second party is that the first party wrote a letter dated 20-2-83 to extend the privileged leave by 54 days from 23-2-83 to 17-4-83. In this letter he has given his address as Camp : Kuwait, without giving any full and complete address. Again on 17-4-83 he sent a letter showing his address as at Kuwait, asking for extension of leave for 90 days from 17-4-83 as his health condition is very bad. But no medical certificate was enclosed. Therefore the bank was not able to send any sanction due to not giving the full address and therefore the bank has resorted to initiate action under clause 13 sub-clause 3, 4, 5, 6 of clause XVI of the 4th Bipartite Settlement and removed him from service. According to the second party it is a case of voluntary abandonment of service and therefore he is not entitled for any relief as claimed by him.

11. Since there was no scope for framing any additional issues and since the burden of proof is placed on the second party, both parties are directed to lead their evidence as it relates to justification or unjustification of the action.

12. The first party was examined on 21-9-94. He has stated in his evidence that after applying for leave from 24-1-83 to 22-2-83 he went to Kuwait. Ex. M-1 is his leave application. After he went to Kuwait he fell ill so he sent his leave applications as per Ex. M-2 and Ex. M-3. He did not receive any reply and subsequently he has sent leave applications to the Management. He has received Ex. W-3 from the second party to report to duty. Since he was ill he could not report to the duty.

13. It is his further evidence when he has returned to India in 1985, immediately he went to the manager and asked to take him for duty. The manager gave him Ex. W-4. He has further stated that before removing him from service no enquiry was conducted.

14. In the cross-examination he has denied for having received any notice dated 24-4-84. He has admitted that his Kuwait address was stated in Ex. M-3. It is his further evidence that he did not receive any notice to this address and any notice to report within 30 days. He has not drawn the gratuity and Ex. M-4 is the representation.

15. Against this evidence the second party examined the then Assistant Manager Kamalaksha Pai as MW-1. According to his evidence when he was on duty at Honavar branch he has received a letter from Zonal Office. As per the directions contained in the said letter, he despatched the original letters to the first party along with covering letter. Ex. M-5 is the copy of the letter received from Zonal Office and Ex. M-6 is the copy of his covering letter dated 3-9-84. He has also displayed Ex. M-5 and Ex. M-6 in the notice Board. The first party workman not approached him in obedience with Ex. M-5 and Ex. M-6.

16. Since the second party justified their action in accordance with the rules governing under Bipartite Settlement, their action shall be appreciated on this basis. Clause 13 sub-clause 3 to sub-clause 6 of the Bipartite Settlement reads as follows :

"Clause 13(3) : If an employee after proceeding on leave desires an extension thereof, he shall make an application in writing to the Manager or other officer appointed for the purpose. Such application shall state the full postal and telegraphic address of the employee and shall be made in sufficient time to enable the management to consider the application and send a reply to him before the expiry of the leave desired to be extended. A written reply either of the grant or refusal of extension shall be sent to the employee at the address given by him if such reply is likely to reach him before the expiry of the leave originally granted to him."

17. Clause XVI of 4th Bipartite settlement as follows :

"In case of an employee who has gone abroad, and has not submitted any application for leave and absents himself for a period of 150 days or more consecutive days without or beyond the leave at his credit or absents himself for 150 or more consecutive days beyond the period of leave originally sanctioned or subsequently extended and where the management has reasons to believe that he has no intention of joining duties, the management may at any time thereafter give a notice to the employees last known address calling upon the employee to report for duty within 30 days of the notice. Unless the employee reports for duty within 30 days or unless he gives an explanation for his absence satisfying the management, the employee will be deemed to have been voluntarily retired from the Bank service on the expiry of the said notice."

4. The workman averred that the findings of the inquiry committee are perverse. They are not based on the evidence before them.

5. The workman prayed that his dismissal from service may be set aside and he may be reinstated in service in continuity along with all back wages.

6. The management resisted the claim by the written statement (Ex-12). It is asserted that the domestic inquiry which was conducted by the committee was as per the Principles of Natural Justice. The change in the formation of committee was as per the need and no prejudice was caused to the workman. It is denied that no opportunity was given to the workman but on the contrary he was dragging the enquiry by putting irrelevant questions. It is averred that the findings of the Inquiry Officer are based on the evidence before him. It is submitted that if it is found that the inquiry is not proper the management may be given an opportunity to prove the charges before the Tribunal. It is prayed that under such circumstances the workman is not entitled to any reliefs.

7. The issues are framed at Exhibit-13. Issues Nos. 1 and 2 are treated as preliminary issues.

## ISSUES

## FINDINGS

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 1. Whether the domestic inquiry which was held against the workman was against the Principles of Natural Justice ? | Yes |
| 2. Whether the findings of the Inquiry Officer are perverse ?  | Yes |

## REASONS

8. It is not in dispute that Air India is the handling agent for Gulf Air. Therefore, the Gulf Air passenger baggage was handled by Air India Ltd. On 13-5-90 the workman was deployed to handle the baggage of Gulf Airlines by the management. One of the passengers who travelled by Gulf Air Flight No. GF 065 complained that some of his baggage is missing.

9. The workman was given a chargesheet (Ex-19/3). This is a letter by the management to the workman dated 29th May 1990. In paragraph-2, 3 and 4 they have given details of the events which took place in respect of the complaint of the Gulf Passengers by name Thadani. Gharat Security Officer of the Gulf Air ran to the make up area where he found the workman who tried to throw away some of the articles from his possession, some remained in his pocket. He then confessed of having taken away some articles and then it is further contended that as per the Air India employees service regulations he had committed; (i) theft of the property entrusted to the Corporation (ii) Commission of an Act subversive of discipline and Good behaviour.

10. Thereafter by letter dated 29-10-90 (Ex-19/6) the workman was informed that in view of the Delhi High Court Judgment the charges were converted into standing orders which falls under Clause-11 (3) Clause-B and (H) viz. (i) dishonesty in connection with the Corporation business (ii) Act subversive of discipline. After perusal of these charges it reveals that they are clear in nature. On the first day of the proceedings the workman was asked whether he received these letters which is answered in the affirmative. He did not mention that the charges are vague. After perusal of this letter I find that there is no vagueness. The workman was made aware of the situation that for what things he is charged. I therefore, find that contentions taken by the workman in respect of the chargesheet is baseless.

11. It is not in dispute that the committee which was initially constituted was later on changed. Changing of the committee is well within the rights of the management. By doing that it cannot be said that the workman was prejudiced in the inquiry.

12. On 15th January, 1992 the First Committee examined Badane, the Security Officer. There is detailed cross examination of Badane by Mr. Masurkar the Defence Counsel. Then the matter was adjourned.

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13. It appears from the proceedings that one Kawale, the Traffic Assistant, Commercial Department is Panch No. 1. He was to be examined as the Management witnesses. But on 31st January he did not appear. Therefore, the matter was adjourned. On 13th February 1992 the First Committee wanted to put additional question to Mr. Badane the Security Officer whose statement was already recorded. But the defence representative objected for recording such a statement. He gave a detailed reasons for doing so. The committee thought it fit and did not re-examine him. Thereafter, the matter was adjourned for examination of Kawale. It was posted on 23-3-92. The management by its letter dated 10-3-92 re-constituted a committee which adjourned the matter for hearing on 30th March '92.

14. On that day the committee examined Badane and he produced some articles in an envelope and gave some explanation. It is very material to note that even though the defence representative requested for permission for cross-examination of Badane no opportunity was given to him. This is absolutely against the Principles of Natural Justice. The reasons given by the inquiry committee that he is already cross-examined in detail is baseless. When he was re-examined in natural course the defence had every right to cross examine for the further statements which was made by Badane. That definitely has caused prejudice to the workman.

15. The inquiry was to be held on 9th April 1992. The workman's representative was sick. He therefore, informed the committee by letter with a sick note dated 8-4-92. Even then the inquiry was conducted on 9th April 1992 and one Mr. Prasad Gharat was examined. In other words his examination was in absence of the workman and the defence representative. On adjourned date a request was made for producing Gharat for cross examination. It appears to have been granted. But Gharat was not presented for cross examination. Mr. Swamy the Learned Advocate for the management tried to submit that they had not authority to issue the witness summons and called the person in the inquiry. That might be the position. But the fact remains that he was examined. Naturally it was their duty to call him again for cross examination. Further more the inquiry committee had relied upon his testimony while submitting the report. This is definitely against the Principles of Natural Justice. If the management was not in position to put him for cross examination his whole testimony should have been rejected which is not done in the matter. For all these reasons it has to be said that the inquiry which was held against the workman was against the Principles of Natural Justice.

16. The report of the inquiry committee is at Exhibit-14/9. The inquiry committee relied upon the evidence of Gharat which has to be said to be not in existence. The conclusions which are drawn by the Inquiry Officer relying on the testimony of the other witnesses appears to be incorrect. In fact when I come to the conclusion that the inquiry was against the Principles of Natural Justice the report of the inquiry committee goes away. The management has to be given an opportunity to justify its action as claimed by it. For all these reasons I record my findings on the issues accordingly and pass the following order :

## ORDER

The inquiry which was held against the workman was against the Principles of Natural Justice. The findings of the Inquiry Officer are perverse.

The management is allowed to lead evidence to justify its action.

S. B. PANSE, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 मार्च, 1999

का. आ. 969--श्रौचोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेंट्रल वेयरहाउसिंग कॉर्पोरेशन के प्रबंधकों के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध

में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण,  
विशाखापटनम के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय  
सरकार को 4-3-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/9/95-आई.आर. (विवाद)]

के.वी.बी. उन्नी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 4th March, 1999

S.O. 969.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Visakhapatnam as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Warehousing Corporation and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 4-3-1999.

[No. L-42012/9/95-IR (Misc)]

K. V. B. UNNY, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### IN THE COURT OF INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM- LABOUR COURT, VISAKHAPATNAM

#### PRESENT :

Sri K. Satyanand. B.Sc., LL.M., Chairman and Presiding Officer.

Monday, the 11th day of January, 1999

I. T. I. D. (C) 3/96

#### BETWEEN

General Secretary,  
Central Warehousing Corporation,  
Central Warehouse,  
G.T. Road,  
Guntur-522004

..Workman

#### AND

Regional Manager,  
Central Warehousing Corporation,  
Behind Gandhi Bhavan,  
Hampally,  
Hyderabad-500001

..Management

This dispute coming on for final hearing before me on a reference by Government of India Lr. No. L-42012/9/95-IR (Misc) dated 10-3-96 in the presence of Sri A. V. Sambasiva Rao and Sri A. S. Rama Sarma, advocates for workman and Sri G. Saibaba, advocate for management, upon hearing the arguments of both sides and on perusing the entire material on record, the Court passed the following :

#### AWARD

1. This is an industrial dispute that come up for adjudication before this court on a reference made by the Government of India which framed the terms of reference as under :

"Whether the action of the management of Central Warehousing Corporation in not providing Compassionate appointment to Sri V. R. V. Laxminarayana, S/o V. Brahmaiah, Ex-Dusting Operator who has retired on health grounds is justified? If not, to what relief the ex-employee is entitled to?"

2. The facts of the case are briefly as follows :

One V. Brahmaiah an employee of the Central Warehousing Corporation sought voluntary retirement on medical grounds. But the management informed

him that he was compulsorily retired. Accordingly a communication was sent to him on 7-2-92 but bringing into force the retirement w.e.f. 5-1-92. By the date of 5-1-92 the question of appointing his son on compassionate grounds was not decided. It seems the management later had taken a decision not to give appointment to the son of the workman acting upon the report of the Enquiry Officer, who according to management found that the workman was having sufficient means. It maintained that on financial grounds, his son need not have to be extended the benefit of compassionate appointment. According to workman the refusal to appoint the son of the workman Brahmaiah was not tenable.

3. The management resisted the claim reiterating that the claim of the workman that the son of Brahmaiah is entitled to be given the benefit of compassionate appointment, is untenable. The management maintained that one Mr. M. V. Cherian a senior most officer of the region was entrusted with the task of conducting an enquiry regarding the financial position of the ex-employee which according to management is decisive in the matter. According to the said Enquiry Officer the son of Brahmaiah by name Laxminarayana was engaged in the business of video filming, that the wife of Brahmaiah retired as a teacher and drawing a monthly pension of Rs. 900, that the family of Brahmaiah possessed two house sites and that they were getting an yearly income of Rs. 5000 from the agricultural lands. Thus, in substance the claim of the workman Brahmaiah came to be rejected on the ground that the family was well off and therefore need not have to be extended the benefit of compassionate appointment as per the regulations.

4. Brahmaiah died two years ago.

5. In support of their case the workmen-union examined the son of Brahmaiah as WW-1. It also examined the General Secretary of the union as WW-2. They marked Exs. W-1 to W-21, merely show that the conclusions arrived at by the Enquiry Officer were wrong. The management on the other hand, examined the Deputy Manager (General) as MW-1. The management marked Exs. M-1 to M-5. Heard both sides.

6. The points that arise for consideration are :

(1) Whether the management is justified in dealing to appoint the son of Brahmaiah on compassionate grounds?

2. To what relief?

7. Point No. 1 : Though the pleadings are lengthy, and referred to matters that are not pertinent for the adjudication of the real dispute in question because, as the case progressed the real issue boiled down to only one question, namely whether the report of the enquiry officer brought out the real financial position of the family in question so as to deprive, on the ground of the imaginary affluence of the family compassionate appointment to the son of Brahmaiah. The report of the enquiry officer is marked as Ex. W3. It is the report of the enquiry officer that impelled the management to refuse to accord compassionate appointment to the son of the workman though it was otherwise disposed to giving compassionate appointment to the son of the workman. Ex. W1 clearly proves that compassionate appointment can be given to the dependents of the government servants who retire on medical grounds. In fact Ex. W1 is a document that originated from the management itself. Though it is pertinent to some other case the principle set out therein strikes an analogy to the present fact situation and therefore the workman is right in relying upon Ex. W1. Now reverting to the report of Mr. Cherian as that assumes the role of deciding the fate of the aspirant for compassionate appointment, the thrust of the enquiry in this court came to be trained against that report. The workman therefore adduced massive evidence to show that each point relied upon by Mr. Cherian as proving the affluence of the family was incorrect. He placed reliance upon three points. The first point is that the son of Brahmaiah was attending to video filmings of marriages and such other functions for which he has a video camera and conveyance. Unfortunately this finding is not based upon any evidence. MW1 on the other hand gave evidence on oath stating that he did not own any video

camera and that he was not carrying on the profession of videographer. WW2 emphatically stated that Brahmaiah was a poor man. He also denied the suggestion that the son of the workman was living comfortably on video business. The next point that weighed with the enquiry officer is that Brahmaiah's wife was getting pension of some Rs. 900. It is rather strange to connect that income to the son of Brahmaiah and after all that is only an income of his mother that is a meagre amount of Rs. 900 per month by way of pension. That cannot be blown out of proportion as to be characterized as a fortune. Then the third and last point upon which Mr. Cherian held fast was that the family was rich in that the family owned two house sites and the value of these house sites would be as much as three lakhs besides holding 1 acre of agricultural land getting them an yearly income of Rs. 5000. WW1 disproved that exaggerated version by resorting to documentary evidence. He firstly submitted that his father died leaving behind only one dwelling house for them to reside and nothing more. He proved that the so called agricultural land that too only one acre in extent belonged to his mother and that the other site was also owned by her but was since sold away. He submitted in his evidence that he has got sisters also. The documentary evidence establishing as to who is the real owner of the property is marked as Exs. M18, 19, 20 and 21. I am therefore firmly of the opinion that the findings of the enquiry officer that the family was rich and therefore did not deserve to be given the benefit of compassionate appointment to one of its members are erroneous. There is no other justification for depriving the son of late Brahmaiah the opportunity of employment. Thus, the action of the management in not providing compassionate appointment to V. R. V. Laxminarayana, son of V. Brahmaiah (late), ex-Dusting Operator cannot be justified.

(8) Point No. 2 : In view of the finding given above an award is passed directing the management to appoint Shri V. R. V. Laxminarayana, son of V. (Late) Brahmaiah to a suitable post on compassionate grounds as per rules. In the circumstances of the case there shall be no order as to costs.

Dictated to steno transcribed by her given under my hand and seal of the court this the 11th day of January, 1999.

K. SATYANAND, Presiding Officer

#### APPENDIX OF EVIDENCE IN I.T.I.D. No. 3/96(C)

#### WITNESSES EXAMINED :

For Workman : WW1 : V.R.V.L. Narayana.

WW2 : M. Prasada Rao.

For Management : MW1 : R.J.V. Prasad.

#### DOCUMENTS MARKED FOR WORKMAN :

Ex. W1 : 23-4-91 : Memo to Ch. Pallaiah by RM, Hyd.

Ex. W2 : 7-2-92 : Office order.

Ex. W3 : 6-4-92 : Memo by RM, Hyd. reg. rejection of compassionate appointment.

Ex. W4 : 11-1-96 : Letter to workman by management.

Ex. W5 : 31-7-95 : Annexure-II by Sub-Registrar, Tadepalligudem.

Ex. W6 : 31-7-95 : Annexure-II by Sub-registrar, Tadepalligudem.

Ex. W7 : 24-7-91 : Letter to RM, Hyd. by PM, CWC, New Delhi.

Ex. W8 : 4-11-91 : Letter to V. Brahmaiah by Dr. T.K. M. Rao.

Ex. W9 : 7-12-91 : Letter to Personnel Manager, CWC, ND by RM, Hyd.

Ex. W10 : 30-4-92 : Letter to management by workman.

Ex. W11 : 15-7-92 : Letter to Brahmaiah by Sr. Asst. Manager, CWC, Hyd.

Ex. W12 : 13-7-93 : Representation to EO by Brahmaiah.

Ex. W13 : Transfer letter of V. Brahmaiah (Xerox).

Ex. W14 : 1-9-93 : Appeal letter to MD, CWC, New Delhi.

Ex. W15 : 14-12-93 : Telegram by V. Kanthamma to Chairman, ND.

Ex. W16 : 26-2-92 : Letter to RM, CWC, Hyd. by Regional Secretary, Union.

Ex. W17 : 19-6-92 : Letter to R.M. Das, MD, CWC, ND, by Regional Secretary.

Ex. W18 : Documents showing one acre land belongs to Smt. V. Kanthamma.

Ex. W19 : Documents showing the house property belong to Sri V. Brahmaiah.

Ex. W20 : Discharged mortgage deed of house property.

Ex. W21 : Xerox copy of sale deed.

#### FOR MANAGEMENT :

Ex. M1 : 15-1-92 : Letter to RM, CWC, Hyd. by PM, CWC, New Delhi.

Ex. M2 : 1-2-92 : Letter to M.V. Cherian by RM, CWC, Hyd.

Ex. M3 : Report of enquiry officer (M.V. Cherian).

Ex. M4 : 16-1-89 : Instructions of letter of the joint manager (Personnel) CWC, New Delhi.

Ex. M5 : 27-11-86 : Circular by joint manager (P), CWC, New Delhi.

नई दिल्ली, 8 मार्च, 1999

का. मा. 970.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेंट्रल डक ब्रिडिंग फार्म के प्रबन्धन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण वेगलोर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-3-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/102/93-आई.आर. (डी.यू.)]

के.वी.बी. उन्नी, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th March, 1999

S.O. 970.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Duck Breeding Farm and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 8-3-99.

[No. L-42012/102/93-IR(DU)]

K. V. B. UNNY, Under Secy.

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL  
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated, 19th February, 1999

## PRESENT :

Justice R. Ramakrishna, Presiding Officer.

C. R. No. 86/94

## I PARTY

C. Rajanna,  
S/o, Sri Chennappa,  
Dasenahalli,  
Hessarghatta Post,  
Bangalore-560088.

## II PARTY

Central Duck Breeding Farm  
Hessarghatta,  
Bangalore-560088.

## AWARD

The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2A of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-42012/102/93-IR(DU) dated 3-10-94 for adjudication on the following schedule :

## SCHEDULE

"Whether the action on the part of the management of Central Duck Breeding Farm in terminating the services of Shri C. Rajanna w.e.f. 25-4-1989 is proper, legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled?"

2. The first party in his claim statement contended that he was appointed as a Poultry Attendant on daily wages of Rs. 8.75 on 12-1-82. He was performing various duties connected to this project. Later to fulfil certain procedural requirements his name was sponsored by the employment exchange and he was interviewed on 29-7-85 and continued to work on daily wages at Rs. 12.75.

3. On 13-6-86 he was arrested by police on the allegation of theft and bail was granted by Magistrate. When he reported for duty he was not allowed by the head clerk as he will not be employed till the case against him is decided.

4. The complaint against him was committing theft of manhole covers of 2 instance. He was acquitted of the charges by a judgement dated 25-11-86 in both cases. When he reported for duty he was not allowed to work. Again the first party made representations and he was asked to join duty from 31-1-89. His request to pay the wages from 13-6-86 to 31-1-89, was not agreed by the second party. Due to his repeated request he was terminated from services w.e.f. 25-4-89. According to the first party his termination is illegal which amounts to retrenchment and the mandatory provisions were not complied. Therefore he is entitled for an order of reinstatement, continuity of services and full back wages.

5. The second party have mainly contended that the first party was not appointed by the Central Duck Breeding Farm as Poultry Attendant.

6. The second party is a Scientific Live Stock Farm and in the process of Scientific Duck Breeding work additional man power are utilised from time to time depending upon the work load. Such additional man-power were being adjusted by calling from nearby village on daily wage basis. The first party was one of such daily wage worker. When it was brought to the notice of the second party, that even for the daily wage workers, name should be sponsored by the Employment Exchange, the second party had to approach the employment exchange to send name for the daily wage worker. Therefore the contention of the first party that he was sponsored by the employment exchange is not a correct statement. When there was no offer of appointment at all there is no question of regularisation.

7. On 17-6-86 the second party filed a complaint to the Sub-Inspector of Police, Soladevanahalli Police Station, Bangalore about the theft of 3 cast iron covers of manholes of the farm. In this connection the police filed the criminal cases against the first party. Thereafter the first party was not allowed to work until the final decision of the court. But the first did not appear to report for duty. They have denied any offer to the first party to join duty from 31-1-89. But however on the approach of the first party on 31-1-89 to provide work he has been allowed to work as daily-rated workman for few days because of sudden increase of Breeding work at that material point of time.

8. It is lastly contended that in the Scientific Live Stock Farm the work is seasonal depending upon the number of birds kept in the Farm. The second party has no power to recruit additional man-power at the cost of public money when there is no continuous work in the farm. Therefore, there was no termination and there is no question of paying wages from 13-1-86 to 30-1-89.

9. This tribunal at initial stage has framed the following additional issues :

(i) Whether the first party is a workman under second party under I.D. Act.

(ii) Whether the second party is not an industry?

(iii) Whether the first party is entitled for an order of reinstatement, together with all benefits under law.

10. The first party who has examined as WW-1 reiterated the facts narrated in the claim statement. According to him he was worked from 12-1-82 till 13-6-86. He was arrested in 2 criminal cases and he was later acquitted by an order dated 15-11-88. Then he sent a application for reinstatement as per Ex. W-5. Then he worked upto 25-4-89 and thereafter he was denied the work on the ground the work is closed. Thereafter he issued a legal notice and raised a conciliation.

11. He has admitted in his cross examination that he was appointed as a casual labourer in the year 1982 but was not through the employment exchange. During 1985, due to a circular issued by the Government he was reappointed as a casual labourer through employment exchange. Ex. W-2 is the order. At that time there was a complaint for having missing of manhole covers and during the pendency of the case he did not approach the second party for the work for about 2 to 3 years. He has denied the suggestion that he was working in some places during 1986 to 1988.

12. The Director of Central Duck Breeding Farm was examined as MW-1. He has stated in his evidence that the first party was appointed during 1982 on daily wages on the principles of need basis recruitment, to work as casual labour. During 1985 they required the need to appoint some more casual labourers and they approached employment exchange. They sponsored several names which included the first party. Therefore the first party was re-appointed and he was continued to work upto 1986. After the criminal cases, during 1989 he has approached them to provide work and they gave the work and after 24 months the first party stopped attending the work. He never asked the first party to stop coming the work.

13. As it regard to nature of work, he has deposed that conducting Research in Duck Breeding they also conduct training programmes for various personnel of Animal Husbandry Department and other agricultural department. It is his further evidence that since the first party voluntarily remained absent there is no question of termination. They have stopped appointing casual labourers in view of circular issued by Government of India, Ministry of Finance dated 24-3-88 as per Ex. M-5. After this circular they have not maintained any casual labourers in the farm.

14. In the cross examination it is elicited that the casual labourers were appointed for Premises cleaning, to clean the poultry shed from season to season. During 1982 they have engaged 2 or 3 casual labourers and they had 6 regular workers. They conduct research on the Breeding of Ducks and sell eggs, they also sell table dressed ducks where they get income in that transactions. He has admitted that 4 persons were appointed as casual labourers during 1988 were regularised subsequently. He has also agreed that the first party was taken as casual labourer in the year 1989.

15. The evidence of another witness MW-2 discloses that the first party was a casual labourer during 1982 to 1986 and then he left the job and during 1989 he worked for about 21 months and stopped coming to the work.

16. Ex. W-1 is a certificate issued by the Director in favour of this workman regarding his work and conduct. Ex. W-5 dated 26-12-88 is an application for his reinstatement and consequential benefits.

17. It is the consistent case of second party that during 13-1-86 to 29-1-89 the first party has not approached to get his casual work. It is admitted by the first party that the criminal case which was initiated on the complaint dated 20-5-86 and 16-6-86 and these cases were decided on 25-11-88. The contention of the workman is that the second party has not allowed him to work during that period. Though it is denied by the second party, since the second party is the complainant which resulted in filing the case against the first party it can not be ruled out that in such situation that the first party will not be allowed to work though the name of the first party was sponsored by the employment exchange on 13-7-85. The work is of a casual nature it will not confer any status of a permanent employment.

18. The contention of the learned advocate for the second party that Duck Breeding Farm is not an industry due to his research activities without there being commercial and manufacturing activities can not be accepted because, non-existence of profit making motive or any other gainful job is irrelevant consideration in determining whether the enterprise is an industry or not. Therefore the issue on this point is to be held against the second party. If once it is held that the second party is having characteristics of an industry the nature of work of a labourers is a decisive factor to treat him as workman.

19. But the question is whether this workman was terminated as contended by him and he is eligible for re-instatement?

20. It is in the evidence that though he was working earlier by offering employment on daily wages his name was later sponsored by employment exchange due to some change in the out look. He has worked for some days and was arrested and criminal cases were filed against him. During this interregnum he has not worked in the second party is an admitted fact. There is no evidence that this workman has worked for more than 240 days or more continuously in a given year. The work that was extended in that time was casual employment and unless he was asked for regularisation the nature of employment remains as casual only. When once it is proved that the work is of the casual nature and the workman has not worked 240 days or more in a given year we can not apply Section 2(oo) of the Act to consider as retrenchment and therefore the provisions of Section 25F requires to be applied. Therefore there could not be a question of termination as contended in the reference. It is the consistent case of the second party that upto 88 there was scope for giving work to casual employees and thereafter due to the order Ex. M-5 dated 24-3-88 the engagement of casual labourer was discontinued. Possibility regularisation of 4 casual labourers during 1988 has made this workman to give representation on 26-12-88 claiming for reinstatement.

21. Since the materials that the first party was continuously worked and he was denied his work are not available and also due to the fact that he was a casual employee who was not regularised there could not be a question of termination in the legal sense.

22. In the result the first party is not liable to be succeeded in this reference. Consequently the reference is rejected.

(Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by her, corrected and signed by me on 19th February, 1999.)

JUSTICE R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 मार्च, 1999

का. आ. 971.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार फिशरीज सर्वे ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबन्धन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, बैंगलूर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-3-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/188/90-आई.आर. (डो.यू.)]

के. वी. बी. उन्नी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th March, 1999

S.O. 971.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Fishery Survey of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 8-3-99.

[No. L-42012/188/90-I.R.(DU)]

K. V. B. UNNY, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE.

Dated, the 22nd February, 1999

#### PRESENT :

Justice R. Ramakrishna, Presiding Officer.  
C.R. No. 32/91

#### I PARTY :

K. V. Josay,  
S/o Shri Vakkachan,  
Kunhanna Shetty Compound,  
Mulihithlu, Bolar,  
Mangalore-575001.

#### II PARTY :

The Zonal Director,  
Mormugao Zonal base of  
Fishery Survey of India,  
Hotel Palace Building, Mormugao,  
Goa-403803.

#### AWARD

The Central Government by the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred Order No. L-42012/188/90-14-6-91 for adjudication on the dispute.

## SCHEDULE

"Whether the management of Exploratory Fisheries Project, Goa is justified in terminating the services of Shri K. V. Josey, Junior Deckhand, w.e.f. 19-7-80? If not, what relief, he is entitled to?"

2. The services of the first party workman was terminated w.e.f. 19-7-80, when he was working in the Exploratory Fisheries, Project at Mangalore. There is not much difference as it relates to factual antecedents pleaded by both parties.

3. The first party joined as a Net Mender, w.e.f. 19-3-74. His name was sponsored by employment exchange. After interview he was appointed. He continued to work as a Net Mender till he was once again called for interview on 2-11-74 for the post of Junior Deckhand, which was a promotional post. He was selected in the interview and appointed as junior deckhand. Though it is said the appointment is against leave vacancy, there was no break in service. Once again an office order was issued dated 7-4-76 by the Assistant Director and it was informed that his appointment is temporary but he was in a regular scale of Rs. 225—308. His services are continued as a junior deckhand but he was employed on daily wages and he has continuously worked for more than 6 years.

4. It is his further contention, that though his work was continuous and the nature of work was permanent in nature, the second party has not considered to absorb him for permanent post.

5. It is his further contention, that the service rendered by him was blemishless. The nature of work of the second party is the business of fishing and selling the fish in the domestic market and also exporting. Therefore there was an Industrial activity as defined under Section 2(j) of the I.D. Act. He has also fulfilled the character of a workman as defined under Section 2(s) of the Act. When he made a representation to absorb him in the permanent post, the second party immediately terminated the services w.e.f. 19-7-80. His various representation and legal notices are not made any impact on the second party.

6. It is his further case that he has worked for more than 6 years continuously and his termination amounts to retrenchment as defined under Section 2(oo) of the I.D. Act. The second party have not followed the mandatory provisions of Section 25F of the Act. Therefore his termination amounts to retrenchment and non-following Section 25F of the Act, his termination void abinitio illegal and invalid.

7. At the time of his retrenchment there were other employees who were working as Deckhands.

After his termination the second party has recruited many other employees and the action of the management is legally not sustainable.

8. Ever since his termination he is without an employment and the action of the management amounts to unfair labour practice.

9. The second party in their counter statement has initially contended that they are not coming under the Industry and the first party is not a workman therefore this tribunal has no jurisdiction. They have denied the factors of termination. The management of Fishery Survey of India, formerly known as Exploratory Fishery Project. According to them the first party was initially engaged as a Net Mender or casual basis, his name was sponsored by employment exchange. His subsequent engagement were also of similar nature. He was allowed to continue the work purely on casual basis since 19-3-74. They have extracted the essential qualification for the filling up the post of Net Mender on casual basis, his name was sponsored their recruitment rules.

According to them the total number as working days of the first party are :

1976 ..	160 days
1977 ..	339 days
1978 ..	321 days
1979 ..	322 days
1980 ..	155 days

10. Their further contention is that to absorb to the post of Netmender the first party was not possessing the requisite qualification. He is also not entitled to absorb as Junior Deckhand as he is neither a trainee from CIFNET nor from the Feeder categories of Netmender or cook of this institution as required under the approved recruitment rules.

11. Their further contention is that the Head quarters of their institution is at Bombay and not at Goa, but only base offices are situated at Vishakapatnam, Cochin, Madras, Goa, Port Blair, Bombay and Porbandar. The base office at Mangalore was closed on 1986 March as per policy decision taken by the Government. The actual sanctioned strength by the Government was about 835 in 1980 including all administrative/workshop/gear/floating staff and the present strength is only 807. Their further contention is they are not followed the section 25F of the Act and the first party has no eligibility to the post of Junior Deckhand and therefore his claim is liable to be rejected.

12. On the basis of the above pleadings this Tribunal has found that there is no scope for framing any additional issues and therefore the parties shall prove the points raised in the schedule to the



reference. This was made on 24-6-92. Since it is made clear that any subsidiary points will be decided along with the reference such as that the second party is not an industry and therefore the first party is not a workman is to be proved by the second party.

13. Initially a conciliation raised by the first party was not referred for adjudication. He has taken up the matter before the Supreme Court of India as per Ex. W1 and later he has filed a W.P. as per Ex. W-2 before the High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore where a direction was given by the learned judge to the ALC(C) to consider the dispute and take appropriate steps to make a reference within 3 months.

14. As it relates to question of an industry we need not dwell too much in the matter in view of the fact that Dy. CLC(C) by his memorandum dated 15-10-77, marked as Ex. W-13 gave an opinion that Exploratory Fisheries Project is an industry within the meaning of I.D. Act. Once it is established that it is an industry any person employed by it is necessarily a workman as defined under Sec. 2(s) of the Act.

15. Since the factual antecedents are undisputed there is no scope for a thorough discussion on this issue. The contention of the second party that the first party was not eligible to be appointed as a deckhand is required to be examined. For the post of Netmender as per Ex. M-1(a) deals with recruitment of Class III and Class IV post in the Exploratory Fisheries Project, the age limit for Netmender was 35 years and other classifications are Middle School standard pass, minimum of 3 years experience in making and mending fishing gear including one year experience as a fisherman. The oral evidence of the first party discloses his education qualification as VI Std. which is middle school standard and of course he was within the age limit when he was appointed for the first time as Netmender on 19-3-74. The very fact that his name was sponsored by employment exchange whether for the permanent vacancy or casual labour, indicates that he was eligible for appointment as Netmender as per rules governed to the second party at that time.

16. The first party in his evidence has stated that his application to regularise his appointment dated 25-4-80 made the second party to refuse his employment from 19-7-80. Infact he approached CIT, conciliation authorities, Supreme Court and lastly the High Court of Karnataka, consequent to which this reference is made.

17. As against this evidence the Zonal Director as MW-1 have accepted the undisputed fact of the first party service in the second party. He has resorted to show that the recruitment policy to this category of work as per Ex. M-1 and Ex. M1(a)

as referred earlier. His main contention is this workman was a casual employee and the Mangalore office was closed down in the year 1986 and therefore the contention of the first party can not be accepted at all. According to him all regular workmen of Mangalore base was transferred to Goa, Vizag and other branches in India.

18. It is elicited in the cross examination that they have 11 fishing vessels which are used to find out the potential resources of fish and incidently they also catch the fish. This information will be furnished to the Government and in writing it will go to fishing industries. He has not at all disputed that the nature of work performed by the first party from 19-3-74 to 19-7-80.

19. The materials so far discussed shows that the first party was eligible for an appointment as an Netmender. He was made to work as a casual employee in the capacity of Netmender, Junior Deckhand. The nature of work was similar to that of the work entrusted to a permanent workman. Therefore the second party was not justified in depriving this workman to a permanent vacancy. The conduct of the second party in continuing this workman to work for a period of more than 6 years continuously as a casual labourer is indicated to the effect that the second party are guilty of practicing unfair labour practice. There is absolutely no materials against him as it relates to the efficiency of this workman. Therefore the second party have exercised unfair labour practice in depriving this workman of his legitimate right. Therefore the contention of the second party that he was not eligible to be appointed as permanent workman does not hold any water.

20. Now coming to the last limb of issue is the violation of Section 25 F by the second party.

21. Chapter V(a) which is exclusively included in the Act is a labour oriented legislation to give protection to the workman. Any termination or disengaging the work of a workman who has worked continuously for 240 days and more in a given year amounts to retrenchment. Therefore the statutory obligation shall be fulfilled before retrenching a workman.

22. Section 25F reads as follows :

- (a) the workman has been given one month's notice in writing indicating the reasons for retrenchment and the period of notice has expired, or the workman has been paid in lieu of such notice wages for the period of the notice ;
- (b) the workman has been paid, at the time of retrenchment, compensation which shall be equivalent to fifteen days' average pay (for every completed year

of continuous service) or any part thereof in excess of six months; and

- (c) Notice in the prescribed manner is served on the appropriate government (for such authority as may be specified by the appropriate government by notification in the Official Gazette).

23. The retrenchment results in termination of services of a workman by the employer the expectations are where termination is for disciplinary action or where employee voluntarily retires, age of superannuation and termination due to continuous ill health. These categories does not come under definition of retrenchment. Since this workman has continuously worked for 6 years and the cessation of this work is not under any of the category mentioned above, it amounts to retrenchment.

24. In *Surendra Kumar Verma and others vs. CGIT, New Delhi 1981 (1) LLJ 386*, the Supreme Court of India by a majority judgement has defined what is a continuous service. Their Lordships have approved the definition under Section 25(b) (2) of the Act. Having found that the workman fulfilled the conditions laid down under Section 25(b) (2) of the Act, the learned Judges have ordered for reinstatement with full backwages of the workman will be the salary which they were drawing when they were retrenched.

25. In *State Bank of India and K. Sundramoney 1976 (1) LLJ 478*, The court having found that the termination amounts to retrenchment held,

“that if the workman swims into the harbour of Section 25F he cannot be retrenched without payment at the time of retrenchment compensation as prescribed therein read with Section 25B (2) of the Act”.

26. In *workmen of American Express International Banking Corporation and the Management of America Express International Banking Corporation, 1985(1) LLJ Supreme Court 539*, the continuous service as defined under the Act was once again interpreted and held that calculation of 240 days includes Sundays and other holidays in reckoning the number of days on which workman is said to have actually worked. On these considerations the termination of a temporary typist-clerk who worked continuously for one year was taken into consideration and directed reinstatement in service with full back wages.

27. A learned single judge of Karnataka High Court, in *Honnayya and others vs. K.S.R.T.C. and another, 1985(1) LLJ 487*, went a step further in extending the benefit of 25FB(2) and 25F in favour of badli workers, though there was interruption in their service it was held that 25B and 25F are applicable in their cases and their termination amounts to retrenchment.

28. Having regard to these facts and circumstance there is absolutely no doubt that the first party workman has rendered unblemished service continuously for 6 years and the second party have flouted the recruitment rules and also statutory rules of I. D. Act.

29. The workman has given his age as 48 years when he was examined in this tribunal. He has spent a period of 19 years in fighting this litigation to establish his right “survival of the fittest”. Though the service conditions if he appointed in the cadre of Deckhand, is not applicable due to his age, the second party shall reckon his age from the date of his first appointment that is 19-3-74. In view of these facts and circumstances the following order is made.

### ORDER.

30. The termination or stoppage of work to the first party amounts to retrenchment. Since Section 25F of the I.D. Act is not followed the order is a nullity. Therefore the first party is entitled to an order of reinstatement and continuity of service till he attains the age of superannuation. With reference to the backwages the second party is directed to pay full backwages from the date of termination till his reinstatement calculations of his last drawn pay and the consequential raise in the pay and increment shall be included while calculating. The second party is directed to post him in any branches available at Goa, Vizag, etc.

The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the stenographer, transcribed by her, corrected and signed by me on 22nd February 1999.)

JUSTICE R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 मार्च, 1999

का. शा. 972.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुमर्ण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार गन कैरिज फैक्ट्री, जबलपुर के प्रबन्धन के संबंध निम्नलिखित और उनके कार्यालयों के बीच, प्रत्यक्ष में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर, के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-3-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एम-14012/31/87-डी-2 (बी.)]

के.डी.बी. उन्नी, व्यव. सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th March, 1999.

S.O. 972.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur

and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 19-3-1999.

[No. L-14012/31/87-D-2(ii)]  
K. V. B. UNNY, Under Secy.

# ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR  
COURT, JABALPUR

Presiding Officer—Shri D. N. Dixit.

Case No. CGIT/LC(R)/112/89

R. K. Shrivastava,  
Ex T. No. 3201/E,  
Gun Carriage Factory,  
Jabalpur. .... Applicant

Versus

The General Manager,  
Gun Carriage Factory,  
Jabalpur (MP). ... Non-applicant

# AWARD

Delivered on this 18th day of February, 1999

1. The Ministry of Labour, Government of India vide its order No. L-14012/31/87-D-2(B) dated 9-5-99 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal—

“Whether the action of Gun Carriage Factory Jabalpur in retiring Shri R. K. Shrivastava Ex. T. No. 3201/E. w.e.f. 14-9-85 is justified? If not, what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?”

2. The case of Shri R. K. Shrivastava, workman is that he was working as carpenter-C Grade in Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur in the year 1984. A chargesheet was given to him on 30-11-84 alleging that he has received productivity linked bonus for the year 81-82. On 23-10-82. The workman made a false statement to the General Manager that he had not received this bonus and as a consequence again obtained a sum of Rs. 360.60 on 1-10-84. Thus the workman has committed fraud and mis-appropriated the Government money. An enquiry was held against the workman and workman was found guilty of the misconduct. The General Manager vide its order dated 14-9-85 imposed the penalty of compulsory retirement from service on the workman. The workman preferred an appeal to the Appellate Authority which was dismissed on 6-2-87. According to workman on 1-10-84, Shri R. K. Sarnik, Dy. G. M. Administration of the GCF called the workman to his office and took his signature on a typed paper. After that he paid the workman an amount of Rs. 362.60. The contention of the workman is that he has not committed fraud or misappropriated the Government money. The payment by Shri R. K. Sarnik was from his personal money. This amount has been deducted in the month of July, 1985 from

the subsistence allowance of the workman and paid back to Shri Sarnik. The departmental enquiry was not conducted according to principles of natural justice, equity and fairplay. The workman was not given the help of a co-worker to assist him in the enquiry. The report of the DE officer is based on presumption and assumptions. The punishment awarded to the workman is harsh and inappropriate to the misconduct. The workman prays that the order of termination be quashed and he be deemed to be in service and the amount of wages and allowances be paid to him.

3. The contention of the management is that workman was employee of the Gun Carriage Factory and was not a workman covered by the provisions of I.D. Act. This factory is engaged in sovereign functions. The workman complained to the General Manager on 26-5-84, 19-9-84 and on 29-9-84 that productivity linked bonus for the year 81-82 has not been paid to him. The General Manager directed the administrator to pay the amount in 2 days time. This amount was paid to workman by Dy. General Manager from his own pocket. Later on, it was found that workman has received Rs. 362.60 on 3-10-82. Thus the workman has obtained 2 payments from the management by false declaration. The workman was found guilty of the misconduct in the DE proceedings and has been compulsorily retired from 14-9-85. The punishment given to workman is proper and adequate. The management wants the reference to be answered in favour of management.

4. On 28-4-95, this court has held the DE proceedings to be just, proper and legal. Issue No. 1 and 2 has been answered in favour of the management.

5. The first point for consideration is whether the workman is covered by the provisions of Industrial Dispute Act. According to the management, the GCF is engaged in sovereign functions and workman is not covered by I.D. Act. The workman is not covered by Army Act 1950. The substantive nature of the employment of the workman is carpenter. The systematic activity organised by co-operation between employer and employee for the production and distribution of goods and services calculated to satisfy human wants and wishes defines an industry. In the present case, the GCF is also engaged in production of vehicles which are sold to public. Arms are also sold to public by the GCF. Thus the Gun Carriage Factory is an industry as defined by Section 2(j) of the Act and workman is covered by Section 2(s) of the I.D. Act.

6. In the present case, all the DE papers has been taken back by GCF on 7-3-96. The application of the management is on record. The order sheet of the court dated 28-10-97 shows that Advocate for management informed that original record of DE is missing. Thus this court did not had the advantage of DE records. Even a copy of

as not been filed by the management. Management had no evidence to support their contention. The court has only instalment of claim of the workman & management. With such a handicap, the decision is given because the workman has been terminated from 14-9-85 i.e. about 14 years back.

7. It is for the management to prove that workman approached General Manager on 26-5-84, 1-9-84 and 29-9-84 and demanded productivity linked bonus for the year 81-82. General Manager as not been examined by the management to prove his contention. Thus the best evidence available to management has been withheld by the management.

8. According to management, the Dy. General Manager paid from his own pocket the amount of bonus to workman in the month of September, 84. He has also not been examined by the management. The best evidence in possession of the management has not been produced in court.

9. Para-3 of written statement of management reveals that the Dy. General Manager from his own pocket paid the amount of productivity linked bonus for the year 81-82 to workman in the month of September-October, 84. This is an unusual procedure. Why was the bill not prepared in the normal manner and the amount paid to workman and this procedure of payment from the pocket of Dy. General Manager has been resorted to. No explanation has been given by the management for this unusual procedure. This fact is against the management and an adverse influence is drawn.

10. The letter given by the workman to Shri Sarnik Dy. G. M. at the time of payment has not been produced before this tribunal. Thus again the best evidence has been withheld by the management.

11. The management stated in para-4 of the written statement that on 3-10-82, the amount of productivity linked bonus for the year 81-82 has been paid to the workman. This payment voucher has not been produced in court. Again the management withheld the best evidence in their possession.

12. In para-4 of the written statement management had stated that the workman succeeded in obtaining double payment but also placed others in jeopardy and the claims repeatedly made by him were clearly fraudulent. This court gathers that the main grievance of the management is why should workman repeatedly complained to the General Manager about non-payment. According to management, they made the second payment because the papers of the first payment were not available. Thus the papers that the management keeps has a tendency to evaporate when they are required. The blame of this cannot be put on the workman. Had management told the workman that he had received the amount of productivity linked bonus on 3-10-82. Workman would have been

satisfied and did not press it. The silence on the part of the management encouraged him to make frequent demands. The approach to General Manager for demands was in a normal manner. Others were to be in jeopardy because of their own acts and omissions. For this workman cannot be blamed.

13. Has the record of the management about payment of productivity linked bonus for the year 81-82 been available to the management, the 2nd payment could not have arisen. Simply because papers of first payment were not available, the 2nd payment was made by the management. The main responsibility for this payment lies with the officers of the management. It is true that the workman has received 2 payments for the claim of productivity linked bonus for the year 81-82. This misconduct is not of such a nature that should warrant compulsory retirement from 14-9-85. The misconduct deserved only a token punishment. The punishment of retirement is harsh, severe and disproportionate to the misconduct. Since last 14 years the workman is running from pillar to post to fight order of the management, this itself is sufficient punishment for his misconduct.

14. The award is given in favour of the workman. The punishment is altered from compulsory retirement to adverse entry in the confidential report. The workman will be deemed to be in service from 14-9-85 up to date. In case his immediate junior has been promoted, the workman will also be deemed to be promoted from the same date, the workman is entitled to full wages and allowances from 14-9-85 till date. In 3 months time, the entire arrears be paid to workman from the date of publication of award in the Gazette of India. If this is not done, then workman will be entitled to Rs. 12 per cent per annum as interest. The workman is further entitled to Rs. 2000 as cost.

15. Copy of the award be sent to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India as per rules.

Dated : 18-2-1999.

D. N. DIXIT, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 मार्च, 1999

का. आ. 973 —औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नवल डाक यार्ड के प्रबन्धन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, विशाखापत्तनम के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-3-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-14025/4/99-आई.आर. (डी.यू.)]

के.वी.बी. उन्नी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th March, 1999

S.O. 973.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Visakhapatnam as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Naval Dock Yard and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 19-3-99.

[No. L-14025/4/99-IR(DU)]

K.V.B. UNNY, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### IN THE COURT OF INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT VISAKHAPATNAM

#### PRESENT :

SRI K. SATYANAND, B.Sc., LL.M.,  
CHAIRMAN & PRESIDING OFFICER

Thursday, the 21st day of May, 1998

I.T.I.D. NO. (C) : 24/97

#### BETWEEN :

Y. Jagannadham,

S/o Kasiparudu,

D. No. 21-52/3, Vizianagaram N.A.D. Post,  
Visakhapatnam-9. Workman

#### AND

- (1) Admiral Superintendent,  
Naval Dockyard, representing  
Naval Dock-yard Defence Employees'  
Dry Canteen, Visakhapatnam.
- (2) Deputy General Manager (Personnel),  
Naval Dock-yard, Representing  
the Naval Dock-yard Defence Em-  
ployees' Dry Canteen, Visakhapatnam.  
.. Management.

This dispute coming on for final hearing before me in the presence of Sri M.V.S. Narayana, advocate for workman and the management set ex-parte, upon hearing the arguments of workman and on perusing the entire material on record, the court passed the following :

#### AWARD

(1) This is an application under Sec. 2A(2) of Industrial Disputes Act filed by the workman assailing the retrenchment of the workman. The facts of the case are briefly as follows : The workman claimed to have served the management in question as a Helper from 19-11-85 to 31-5-1997. He was retrenched summarily without any notice much less notice pay, and retrenchment compensation.

(2) The management remained ex parte all through. The workman examined himself as WW1. He marked Exs. W1 to W3. Heard.

(3) The points that arise for consideration are :

- (1) Whether the retrenchment of the workman is valid ?
- (2) To what relief ?

(4) Point No. 1.—The un rebutted testimony of workman coupled with the few exhibits, unmistakably shows that the workman had served the management for years together and surely for more than 240 days and that he was removed from service without adhering to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. The very name of the management suggests that it is an industry as after all the activity carried on there cannot be anything other than that of a dry canteen. In other words it looks like a hotel industry. Thus, the evidence discloses that the workman is entitled to the protection of Sec. 25F of the I.D. Act which obviously was denied to him. Thus, I am firmly of the opinion, that the retrenchment in question is invalid.

(5) Point No. 2 : In deference to the above findings, the dispute has to be disposed of granting total relief to the workman. Accordingly, an award is passed directing the management to reinstate the workman with full back wages and continuity of service and also to pay him an amount of Rs. 500/- (Rupees five hundred only) by way of costs.

Dictated to steno transcribed by her given under my hand and seal of the court this the 21st day of May, 1998.

K. SATYANAND, Presiding Officer.

#### APPENDIX OF EVIDENCE IN I.T. I.D. NO. 24/97(C), WITNESSES EXAMINED.

For Workman : WW1 : Y. Jagannadham.

For Management : None.

#### DOCUMENTS MARKED :

For Workman : WW1 : 4-4-97 : Certified copy of the order in RA No. 23/97 in OA No. 1142/95.

Ex. W2 : 22-5-97 : Renewal of temporary gate pass.

Ex. W3 : 12-5-88 : Xerox copy of the service certificate.

For Management : NIL.

नई दिल्ली, 19 मार्च, 1999

का. आ. 974.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नवल डाक यार्ड के प्रबन्धन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, विशाखापत्तनम के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-3-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-14025/5/99-आई.आर. (डी.यू.)]

के.वी.वी. उन्नी, अवसर मंचिव

New Delhi, the 19th March, 1999

S.O. 974.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Visakhapatnam as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between

the employers in relation to the management of Naval Dock Yard and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 19-3-99.

[No. L-14025/5/99-I.R.(DU)]

K. V. B. UNNY, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### IN THE COURT OF INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, VISAKHAPATNAM

#### PRESENT :

Sri K. Satyanand, B.Sc., LL.M.,  
Chairman & Presiding Officer.

Thursday, the 21st day of May, 1998  
I.T.I.D. No. 22/97 (C)

#### BETWEEN :

P. C. Blake,  
S/o. William Blake,  
D. No. 31-71-348,  
Trinadhapuram, Backside of Malkapuram  
Port quarters,  
Visakhapatnam-14 .. Workman

#### AND

- (1) Admiral Superintendent  
Naval Dock-yard, represented  
by Naval Dock-yard Defence Employees'  
Dry Canteen, Visakhapatnam.
- (2) Deputy General Manager (Personnel),  
Naval Dock-yard, representing  
Naval Dock-yard Defence Employees' Dry  
Canteen,  
Visakhapatnam. ... Management

This dispute coming on for final hearing before me in the presence of Sri M.V.S. Marayana, advocate for workman and the management set ex parte, upon hearing the workman and on perusing the entire material on record, the court passed the following :

#### AWARD

(1) This is an application under Sec. 2A(2) of Industrial Disputes Act filed by the workman assailing the retrenchment of the workman. The facts of the case are briefly as follows :

"The workman claimed to have served the management in question as a helper from May, 1988 to 31-5-97. He complained that he was removed from service on 31-5-97 summarily without any notice much less notice pay, and retrenchment compensation."

(2) The management remained ex parte all through. The workman examined himself as WW1. He marked Exs. W1 to W3. Heard.

(3) The points that arise for consideration are :

- (1) Whether the retrenchment of the workman is valid ?
- (2) What relief ?

(4) Point No. 1 : The un rebutted testimony of the workman coupled with the few exhibits, unmistakably shows that the workman that served the management for years together and surely for more than 240 days that he was removed from service without adhering to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. The very name of the management suggests that it is an industry as after all the activity carried on there cannot be attaining other than that of a dry canteen. In other words it looks like a hotel industry. Thus, the evidence discloses that the workman is entitled to the protection of Sec. 25F of the I.D. Act which obviously was denied to him. Thus, I am firmly of opinion, that the retrenchment in question is invalid.

(5) Point No. 2 : In defence to the above findings the dispute has to be disposed of granting total relief to the workman. Accordingly, an award is passed directing the management to reinstate the workman with full back wages and continuity of service and also to pay him an amount of Rs. 500/- (Rupees five hundred only) by way of costs.

Dictated to steno transcribed by her given under my hand and seal of the court this the 21st day of May, 1998.

K. SATYANAND, Presiding Officer

#### APPENDIX OF EVIDENCE IN I.T.I.D. No 22/97 (C)

#### WITNESSES EXAMINED :

For workman : WW1 : P. C. Blake.  
For management : None.

#### DOCUMENTS MARKED :

For workman :

Ex. W1 : 4-4-97 : Certified copy of the order in R.A. No. 23/97 in O.A. No. 1142/95.

Ex. W2 : Renewal of temporary gate pass.

Ex. W3 : 12-9-95 : Xerox copy of the Service certificate.

For Management : NIL.

नई दिल्ली, 19 मार्च, 1999

का. आ. 975 — औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) को धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सबल ग्रामिण्डियल डिपो के प्रबन्धन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, विशाखापत्तनम के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-3-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन-14025/6/99-प्रार्थना. (बी.यू.)]

के.वी.बी. उन्नी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th March, 1999

S.O. 975.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Visakhapatnam as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employee in relation to the management of Naval Armament Depot and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on the 19-3-99.

[No. I-14025/6/99-I.R.(DU)]

K. V. B. UNNY, Under Secy.

### ANNEXURE

### IN THE COURT OF INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, VISAKHAPATNAM

#### PRESENT :

Sri K. Satyamand, B.Sc., I.L.M.,  
Chairman & Presiding Officer.

Monday, the 27th Day of July, 1998  
I.T.I.D. No. 10/96(C)

#### BETWEEN :

Laki Gopala Patrudu,  
S/o Sri Seetharam Patrudu,  
House No. 45-50-20, Abidnagar,  
Visakhapatnam-530016. ... Workman

#### AND

- (1) The Union of India,  
Rep. by its Secretary,  
Ministry of Defence (Navy),  
New Delhi-110001.
- (2) The Flag Officer,  
Commander-in-Chief,  
Eastern Naval Command,  
Naval Base,  
Visakhapatnam.
- (3) The General Manager,  
Naval Armament Depot,  
Visakhapatnam-530009. ... Management

This dispute coming on for final hearing before me in the presence of Sri K. Bala Krishna, Advocate for workman and Sri A.A. Swamy, Government Pleader for management upon hearing the arguments of both sides and on perusing the entire material on record, the court passed the following :

#### AWARD

(1) This is an application filed by a workman under Sec. 2A(2) of Industrial Disputes Act assailing the order of removal passed by the management i.e. Naval Armament Depot, Visakhapatnam.

(2) The facts of the case are briefly as follows : The workman claimed to have joined the service of the management on 10-12-80 as an unskilled labourer. It seems he joined the establishment of the General Manager, Naval Armament Depot. that has been under the control of the Government of India and they Flag Officer. He claimed to have been appointed against a vacancy reserved for scheduled tribes on the strength of community certificate. He submitted that it was obtained by his father. In due course of time he seemed to have been regularised in that service. While things stood thus, in the year 1987 on a complaint made by the SC/ST union, the management made verifications behind the back of the workman with the District Revenue Authorities in regard to genuineness of his caste certificate. It seems they sent some adverse remarks against the workman. On that basis, the management held the charge against the workman as proved and therefore removed him from service. The workman preferred an appeal and upon that the management No. 2 ordered a re-enquiry. The enquiry officer again proceeded with the enquiry exparte and submitted his report. The workman submitted that orders were invalid because no notice was given to him although the orders had a devastating effect on him. As such, he filed the present I.D..

(3) The management did not file any counter nor did it produce the material on record. In fact, this I.D. had undergone several adjournments for the production of domestic enquiry proceedings. The management did not produce that material. As such, the counsel for the workman was heard.

(4) In view of the peculiarities in this case the points that arise for consideration are :

- (1) What is the effect of not producing material on record ?
- (2) Whether the order of removal passed against the workman calls for any interference ?
- (3) To what relief ?

(5) Point Nos. 1 and 2 : In this case the jurisdictional facts are not at variance. Obviously it is not the case of the management that the employee is not a workman nor that the activity of the Naval Armament Depot is not an industry. Once it is an industry and the applicant is a workman it is incumbent upon the part of the management to justify its action against the workman. The only method of doing it in a case involving discipline is by producing the material on record for the scrutiny of this tribunal and then submit as to what should follow in law. In matters pertaining to disciplinary proceedings the enquiry has to be done by the labour court in two stages. In the first stage the material on record including the disciplinary

proceedings have to be examined to make it sure that the domestic enquiry was held in accordance with the law and principles of natural justice and therefore valid. This enquiry in the first stage will be done as an enquiry into a preliminary point in terms of the judgements of the Supreme Court as in Firestone case and Cooper Engineering case. But the management did not care to file a counter and produce the material on record. In these circumstances there is no otherway out to this labour court except to hold that the management did not possess any material on record pertaining to this disciplinary proceedings. Such a finding in turn throws up an inference that the findings of the enquiry officer as also the concurrence of the disciplinary authority with those findings are unjustified. As a result, the findings as also the punishment have to be set aside.

6. Point No. 3 : It is held above that the entire disciplinary proceedings came to be set aside on account of the default on the part of the management. This finding therefore happens to be one rendered only on account of the default on the part of the management. Nevertheless the fact remains that the findings came to be set at naught and the punishment given is quashed. In these circumstances, the workman has to be given relief, due to him. An award is therefore passed directing the management to reinstate the workman with

continuity of service. In my opinion the workman is not entitled to back wages as he failed to produce a fresh caste certificate as revealed by the removal order filed by him along with the application. Naturally this sort of conduct on the part of the workman creates some doubt. But such doubt could not be taken to its logical conclusion because of the non-cooperation on the part of the management. Still the fact remains that the workman entangled himself in a grave charge and left a trail of doubt. This circumstance, warrants denial of back wages to the workman. As such, he is not granted relief of back wages.

What applies to back wages applies to costs with equal force. It is therefore apt to hold that he is not entitled to any costs as well.

Dictated to steno transcribed by her given under my hand and seal of the court this the 27th day of July, 1998.

K. SATYANAND, Presiding Officer

#### APPENDIX OF EVIDENCE IN I.T.I.D.

NO. 10/96(C). WITNESSES EXAMINED :

For Workman : None.

For Management : None.

#### DOCUMENTS MARKED :

For workman : NIL.

For Management : NIL.